REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,986.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* for the future being as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	32
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 57	Per Annum	Rs. 67
[illegible]	29	Half-yearly	35
[illegible]	15	Quarterly	20
[illegible]	6	Monthly	7

The Up-country Rates includ. Postage Rates.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notices, &c., and Trade.—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

Short Advertisements not counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ "
Third and succeeding	2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as [illegible] Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The above Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "MADURA," 1,087 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander H. B. [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the [illegible] September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Tuticorin	25
[illegible]	18	" Colombo	26
[illegible]	18	" Galle	27
[illegible]	19	" Negapatam	30
[illegible]	19		October.
Mangalore	20	" Madras	[illegible]
Cannanore	21	" Coconada	4
Tellicherry	21	" Vizagapatam	[illegible]
Calicut	22	" Bimlipatam	[illegible]
Cochin	22	" Gopaulpore	6
[illegible]	23	" False Point	7
[illegible]	23	Arrives at CALCUTTA	9

[illegible] Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which [illegible].

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] will despatch a Steamer every [illegible] to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. "CASHMERE," 1,032 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSSORAH	30
" Kurrachee	13	" Mahomerah	30
" Guadur	14	" Fao	[illegible]
" Muscat	16	" Bushire	2
" Bunder Abbas	18	" Linga	[illegible]
" Linga	20	" Bunder Abbas	9
" Bushire	21	" Muscat	11
" Fao	22	" Guadur	13
" Mahomerah	24	" Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSSORAH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra Steamer every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. "CASHMERE," 1,032 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "PENANG," 698 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "BUSHIRE," 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class			2nd Class			3rd Class		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Nowa	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 [illegible].

The Nowa and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder [illegible] A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. [illegible], Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
[illegible]	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
[illegible]	50	34	11
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10
		Including Wine.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"[illegible]," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"[illegible]," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer ST. OLAF, leaving shortly, has room for a small quantity of light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARA[illegible] are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods. No claim for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Paranese.

Bombay, 8th September 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING for DELIVERY ORDERS to our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their [illegible] goods. No claims for [illegible] or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Riga.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. KASHGAR, [illegible] Tons, September 11th, to Southampton.
S.S. GWALIOR, [illegible] " 18th.
S.S. INDUS, [illegible] " 25th, to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM, [illegible] October 2nd.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their [illegible] Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Mulls, &c., and Chintz.

7 Cases coloured striped Dhoties, 3 cases Pugries, 5 cases Black Ink, a few Parsee shirts, 3 bales Navy Canvas, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Marine Stores, &c., at P. & O. Company's Dock Yard, Mazagon.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at noon, Messrs. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon, a large quantity of Old Iron, Rope, Boiler-tubes, scrap iron, &c., also several Boats.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.

10 Bales Coloured Twist, No. 40
12 " Grey Shirtings, 6, 7 and 8½ lbs
2 Cases rich Colored Calico
1 Soda-water Machine complete, with medicine

On account of the concerned—

P J L—44—1 case 50 pieces White Brocade damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & CO. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following quantities of Sundries:

1 case of patent leather [illegible] Boots, dressing glass with marble slab, [illegible], drums, stereoscopes with views, [illegible].

An assortment of fancy gilt and coloured table lamps of various sizes, hurricane hand lanterns of different sorts, hand lamps, [illegible] chimneys [illegible], vases, butter pots, sugar pots with covers, few dozen scissors for cutting kerosine lamp wicks, &c. [illegible] of lead and sketching pencils, 1 case of fancy watch keys, [illegible] bundles paints (emerald green,) old brown Windsor soaps, &c.

[illegible]

On account and at the risk of [illegible] Hussunally.

12 dozen Japanned chairs No. [illegible].

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosain Rajabally—

A quantity of China Clay landed per Pembrokeshire.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, BITTERS, &c.
(Without Reserve.)

ON SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on account and risk of the concerned, at the Go-Down, situated below Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tohn's Office, in Church Street, the following cases of Messrs. Payne and Co.'s Wines, Spirits, &c., &c., viz.:—

67	Cases	Amontillado and Vino de Pasto
50	"	Sherry, Class 3 or 4
2	"	Sherry, Vino Fero
17	"	Madeira
22	"	Ginger Wine
69	"	Bucellas
6	"	Tent Wine
55	"	Port No. 2 Grapes
"	"	Port No. 3 Grapes
15	"	Claret after Dinner, each 2 dozen pints
24	"	Ditto ditto quarts
18	"	Ditto Vintage quarts
15	"	Whiskey, Irish
8	"	" Scotch
18	"	Hollands
57	"	Orange Bitters

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the Half Share of the Valuable Landed Property in Elphinstone Circle.

On SATURDAY, the 12th day of September 1874, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and in re Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and Insolvent, the whole of his right, title and interest for the half share (as per plan marked A B C and D in red line, containing 815 square yards or thereabouts, for the half share) in the following valuable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with all that house or building erected thereon, situate in Bombay Green (now Elphinstone Circle), which lands, hereditaments, and premises are situated within the limits of the registration Sub-district of the Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement 667 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 A, and bounded on the south by the Elphinstone Circle aforesaid, on the north by the Victoria Building, on the west by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on the east by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fine Iron Ship CALLIRRHOE, to sail about the 15th instant, has room for a small quantity of Light Cargo. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPT. 1874.

LANGDEDIN!

This five-act Romantic Drama abounds in novel scenes, amongst which may be seen

A RAILWAY TRAIN!
AND
A BIG STEAM BOAT!
WITH PASSENGERS & ALL.

To be followed by gymnastic feats and selected Hindustani Songs by the Actors.

Reserved Seats........Rs. 3.
Seats secured at Messrs. COOPER & Co.
Doors open at 8½ Performance at 8-30, sharp.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, current, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules, Forms of Tender, Draft Agreement, and all information will be given on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th September 1874.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL-CLUB.—The CLUB ATHLETIC SPORTS will be HELD on the Esplanade near the Band Stand, on SATURDAY, the 3rd October. The following is the Programme:—

100 Yards Flat Race, (open to Members of any recognized Club in Bombay.)
200 Yards Hurdle Race, ditto.
High Jump, ditto.
Long Jump, ditto.
Putting the Shot, ditto.
Three-legged Race, ditto.
150 Yards Handicap Flat Race, (for Members of the Football Club only.)
130 Yards Football Race, ditto.
Drop Kicking, ditto.
Office Palkee Race.

Prizes will be given for each event. Gentlemen wishing to compete are requested to send their names to the Undersigned.

W. M. TENNENT,
Elphinstone Circle. Honorary Secretary.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES...... Rs. 949-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B. A., LL.B.

This Company [illegible] on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the only Company that [illegible] amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will [illegible] Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, [illegible] to 5 p.m.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BAPUBHAI?, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VESTHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 40?, Beach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE.—BOMBAY.

[illegible]

MELLIN'S EXTRACT, FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.

FOR its bracing TONIC PROPERTIES and fine full AROMA, this Bitter has obtained much favour. It is recommended as considerably superior to ANGOSTURA as a trial will demonstrate.

PER PINT, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch,*" "*Malabar Itch,*" "*Indian Ringworm,*" "*Dadkur,*" "*Gujjkurra,*" "*Dhoraj.*"

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

POONA, TO LET, small furnished BUNGALOW, for one, two, or three Months, in Ordnance Lines, with immediate possession. Rent moderate. Apply by letter to "E.F.," Bombay Steam Bakery, or "W.S.," 25, Ordnance Lines, Poona.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH MERINO of nine different colours, to be had at Messrs. SUBJORJEE SORABJEE'S SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

"L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA..........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in Bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay........D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ICE.

APPARATUS for operating on Two Decanters, or Vases, with accessories complete. Net Cash	Rs. 250
Ditto ditto on Four Decanters or Vases, with accessories complete. Net Cash	150

Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter being specially useful for Cooling Water or other Liquids.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH MACHINE.

THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM.
(STORERS PATENT.)

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an elegant Addition to the Drawing-room.

The Square ebonized base is 12 inches in height, and 15 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with coloured cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 14 inches in width; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass. There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain-pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin-cork, weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price, complete with Drapery, Rs. 200 Cash.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER—Richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT for OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ....10 to	17	0	Travelling Hats	3	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland	25	0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9	8	Travelling Do.	4	8	Tooth Brush [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warm "	35	0	Sheets per pair	9	8	English Feather	7	8	Nail Do.	0	[illegible]
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Pillow Cases each	1	4	" Horse Hair	7	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9	8
Dressing Gowns ....9 to	20	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 to 23	8 0	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Blankets ....each.	10	8
Pyjamas (each)	3	0	Solid Leather "	49	0	Rug Straps	1	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from........10 to	15	0
Oxford Shirts (each)	6	0	Extra Large "	75	0	Waterproof Coats	16	0	Resais or Quilt ......7 to	12	8
White do. (each)	1	8	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from .....7-8 to	12	8
Best Shrunk Flannel (each)	8	0	Extra Large	21	0	Linen " " "	6	0	Umbrellas with cover	3	0
Silk and Wool (each)	18	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Cambric Handkerchiefs "	5	0	Warm Gloves	1	14
Printed Cambric Shirts 4 to	4	8	Courier Bags	5	0	Cotton Socks "	11	8	" Mitts	1	8
Spun Silk Shirts	11	0	Money Belts	2	8	Warm do. "	15	8	Mufflers	2	12
Under Vests ....3-8 to	6	0	Soiled Linen Bags	4	12	Bathing Drawers, each	2	0	[illegible] from	0	12
" Pants ....6 to	8	0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21	0	Sponge Bags	2	0	[illegible]	1	8
Travelling Caps	3	8				Sponges	3	8			
						Soap Boxes	1	8			

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS,
20, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

[illegible]

[illegible] Elastic Gusset Boots	11 8	[illegible]
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, compact and portable. Size when open 6 ft. 6 by 2 ft. 4, can be put together quickly, folding up into a canvass bag when travelling. Price .... Rs. 36 0

WATER-PROOF ROLL CORK MATTRASSES, may be used with or without the above, and are equally portable. Size 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. Price 16 0

WATER-PROOF GROUND SHEETS, 7½ ft. by 4½ ft. 13 4

AIR BEDS, MACKINTOSH'S VULCANIZED, 7ft. by 2 ft. 6, with pair of bellows for do. 45 0

AIR PILLOWS, of different shapes and sizes.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 8 holes	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making such announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian and Indian make.

[illegible]

and a large and varied assortment of MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS ADAPTED FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitation by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO NATIVE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS, possessing a fair knowledge of Reading by Sound. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply by letter only to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Holkar State Railway.

NOTICES.

AS a TEMPORARY MEASURE the SUB-REGISTRY OFFICES of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWUR have been MOVED from the Small Cause Court Building to the General Registry Office, in Meadow Street, Fort. On and from the 1st of October next, the above-named Sub-Registry Offices will be located in House No. 11, in the Kalbadevi Road.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

FELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] proximo, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the [illegible] Report, and to elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to the SEPTEMBER 1874 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—In pursuance of Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, we hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September 1874, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the purpose of laying before the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to the year ending 30th June 1874, and of obtaining their sanction as to the disposal of the Credit Balance of the said Account and as to the Dividend to be paid to the Shareholders therefrom.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1874.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 24, 1874.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd INSTANT to 9th PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect Directors for the current year.
4—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5—To fix and determine the number of Directors, their qualification and remuneration in terms Clause XLIX. of the Articles of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the third day of September till the fifteenth day of September 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.
" 2. " " " " 1, 2 3.

Close at noon (gun-fire) 10th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

NOTICE.—ALL INTERESTS and LIABILITIES of Messrs. MERWANJI SHORABJI DUMRI, KAWASJI ADERJI KALAPESY, SHORABJI MANEKJI DUMRI, and DINSHA MANEKJI DUMRI, in the Firm of Messrs. MANEKJI and ADERJI & Co., of Rajkote and Wudwan, CEASE from the 10th August 1874, from which date they RETIRE from the said Firm. From that date Messrs. MUNCHERJI MANEKJI DUMRI and EDULJI ADERJI KALAPESY will CARRY on the said Firm, collect all Assets and pay all Liabilities of the said Firm.

મેરવાનજી શોરાબજી ડમરી શહી.
કાવસજી આદરજી શહી.
શોરાબજી માણેકજી શહી.

DINSHAWJEE MANICKJEE DUMREE.

Rajkote, 10th August 1874.

WE the Undersigned, MUNCHERJI MANECKJI DUMRI and EDULJI ADERJI KALAPESY, hereby notify that the abovementioned Messrs. Merwanji Shorabji Dumri, Kawasji Aderji Kalapesy, Shorabji Maneckji Dumri, and Dinshaw Maneckji Dumri, having retired from the Firm of Messrs. Maneckji and Aderjee & Co., of Rajkote and Wudwan, from the 10th August 1874, the said Firm will be carried on by us from that date, and we shall recover the Assets and pay the Liabilities of the said Firm.

મનચેરજી માણેકજી શહી.
એદલજી આદરજીની શહી.

Rajkote, 10th August 1874.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Hot Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Fancy Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Corner Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish [illegible] carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at [illegible] Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded with [illegible].

The large patronage J. N. has been [illegible] from his Establishment, this Presidency, and having as descriptions to European Ladies Furniture and Goods, as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, and Gentlemen [illegible], the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattiawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ECHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS in Canoe, Square, and Foldable Landaus, with patent folding heads.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Prince of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door-hinges, giving greater width of doorway.

SINGLE and double-seated, C-under-fronted miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with folding hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, buggies, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, being low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MANILLA CIGARS, NO. 2.

Just received, a large consignment of the above of really superior Leaf, specially recommended, and

WELL-SEASONED,
Rs. 50 per 1,000.

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON 10,000.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MOFUSSIL CONSUMERS, WHO CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM BOND, THUS SAVING THE OCTROI DUTY.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER,
AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF
MEERSCHAUM PIPES

GENUINE QUALITY, AND SUPERIOR FINISH.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS,
PLAIN AND CARVED.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

TOBACCOS,
JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
WILL'S BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW .... per lb. [illegible]
CAVENDISH .... " [illegible]

NOTICE.

Purchasers of Stick Tobacco can have the same cut up, if required,

FREE OF CHARGE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool; G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. BARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the [illegible] central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when [illegible], and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight [illegible].

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Commission or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 8th SEPTEMBER 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was again depressed, Reuter reporting that supplies were freely offered; and this morning the tone was dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 7,000.

CONSOLS continue at 92⅝; French Rentes at 100¼; and Bar Silver 58d. per oz.

A payment of £167,000 into the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's telegram, which may possibly indicate an easier tendency in money, but after last week's return, the bare advices given by Reuter cannot be accepted as reliable guides to the real state of the market.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been very little doing to-day, and the tendency is again weaker both here and in Calcutta. Bank Bills are not actually lower, but remitters are disposed to buy Credits on less favourable terms for themselves, 1s. 10 3/16d. for 6 months' sight having been offered and refused. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 9 15/16d.	per rupee.
Ditto	at 6 months' sight	1s 10 5/16d.	,,
Credits	,,	1s 10 15/32d.	,,
Documents	,,	1s 10⅝d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business having been done, but rates nominally are 1/16 premium for demand and 5/16 to ¼ discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at unchanged values, say:—Fours Rs. 103¾; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ to ¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾ to Rs. 110.

There is little real change in the SHARE MARKET, rates as a rule being steady. Bank of Bombay shares are rather firmer, and Spinning Companies are fairly supported; but in other things there is no alteration.

COTTON continues very dull at yesterday's prices. We have not heard of anything being done on European account nor is there any enquiry to speak of.

FREIGHTS by steamer are still quotable at £1-17-6 to £1-18-9, few engagements being made. By sailing vessel we are unable to give a quotation.

PIECE GOODS are scarcely so firm, and in some cases a slight decline has been accepted, but as a rule rates are unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Paid-up		Last Div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
400,000	400	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	
42,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	91
40,000	500	all	12½ p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	90
15,000	500	250	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	50
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	315
40,000	251¼	all	11 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 & C.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	115
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
1?,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	3,000	2,050	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,350
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	50	all	15 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	500	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
250	1,000	500	[illegible]	All of Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,000
200	4,000	all	[illegible]	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	1,850
200	2,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	[illegible]	Do New	280
200	1,000	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carwar Company	700
100	1,800	all	15 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	5,000
350	3,500	all	[illegible]	East India Press Co	2,050
250	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press Co	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	125
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	500
[illegible]	2,000	500	[illegible]	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,500
120	[illegible]	750	165 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Press Co	1,225
400	85	[illegible]	185 p.c.	Sconde Press	175
100	1,000	750	[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
1,0	1,000	1,25	Rs.	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	58	all	10 p.c.	Mn. Cal. Gin & Press Co	1,000
400	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,020

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,[illegible]0
[illegible]	1,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,250
800	2,000	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,125
[illegible]	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Bombay United	[illegible]
1,60	170	[illegible]	110 p.c.*	Broach Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,500	500	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	1,040
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,050
1,000	1,500	all	[illegible]	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,402
[illegible]	1,500	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,550
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,302
500	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mill	1,550
500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	1,382
400	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	1,125
300	1,000	500	[illegible]	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
800	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Maneckji Petit's	1,480
60	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,765
90	1,250	all	340*	Oriental	1,425
90	1,250	250	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	1,000	4,000	150 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
800	1,000	250	31 p.c.	Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
—	£20	109·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	125
—	£20	83·10·2	do.	Ditto	—
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
—	£15	198·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	—

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 8	Colaba Land Co	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,275
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,800	13½ p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,715
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	—	200	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	100	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	—	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
—	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	380
—	25	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'datio		
—	9	121	—	Bank of China	1
—	—	—	—	East India Bank	1
—	300	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

CASH BALANCES.

Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of July 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872:—

	July 1872.	July 1873.	July 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,91,1?,6??	2,02,36,185	2,66,72,817
Bengal	2,10,75,725	2,10,91,553	2,15,85,706
Assam	—	—	16,28,074
British Burmah	23,32,166	30,10,200	15,09,928
N. W. Provinces	3,11,42,981	2,87,63,056	2,00,36,675
Oudh	72,21,152	82,78,950	47,79,066
Punjab	1,58,41,263	1,47,05,844	1,47,72,410
Bombay	5,22,98,547	2,98,89,868	1,93,08,196
Central Provinces	85,92,169	90,42,455	49,55,775
Madras	3,02,19,187	3,60,56,507	2,09,54,833
Total	20,50,49,717	18,13,77,008	13,56,27,912

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig LEIPCIA, 204 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and twenty Mahomedan deck passengers.

THE SHIP CHOICE, 1,112 tons, Captain A C Master, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 36,660 Indian maunds salt.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Leipcia	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

The ship Choice, Masters, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Parana, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 15 casks beer, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody; 12 cases iron safes, Abdoolally Framjeebhoy.

Carmarthenshire, 25 cases spirit, M. and E. Bezonjee; 4 cases wine, Eduljee Pallonjee; 75 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee.

Ukanor, s. 56 barrels cement, M. M. Mody and Co; 1 cask vinegar, C. G. Mitchell and Co; 6 cases cheese, Framjee Jehangheer; 15 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 16 cases cochineal, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 181 kegs iron nails, Hussonally Lallujea; 25 kegs hams, Bhugwan Mulchund; 9 cases wine, Rottonjee Bhicaajee.

Riga, 2,1?? bundles hoop iron, Jules Siegfried and Co.

British Sceptre, 15 cases ginger wine, P. S. Khalegut.

Wimbledon, s. 20 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Lorne, s. 30 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Mustapha, s. 25 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Strathclyde, s. 15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 75 bales cotton, Dharumsey Bhimjee.

King Arthur s, 85 rolls coir matting, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 58 bales wool, Getha Purshotum; 102 bales cotton, Jaitha Varia; 81 bales cotton, Gorjee Purbut and Co; 78 bales cotton, Sewjall Motilall; 101 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 63 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz; 70 bales wool, Bhanjee Topun.

Ariel s, 141 bales cotton, Chugonchund Motilall; 180 bags myrabollams and 200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 633 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 15 bales wool, Mohamed Gorjee.

Ithuriel s, 1,000 bundles galls, Munjee Assur; 233 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 100 casks cocoanut oil, Soonderdass Mooljee; 43 bales cotton, Tejsee Kessowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior s, 7 bags nux vomica, Finlay, Scott and Co; 10 bales wool, Morarjee Cursondass; 2000 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 3 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	August—September—1874.						
	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·790	·843	·826	·823	·793	·768	·761
Temperature of the Air	81·6	81·4	81·5	81·0	80·7	81·7	80·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	76·8	76·5	78·7	76·3	77·0	77·7	77·0
Dew Point	75·1	75·0	74·9	74·5	75·7	74·2	75·8
Relative Humidity of Air	·813	·814	·808	·811	·845	·889	·858
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·2	1·8	4·6	6·0	4·6	6·6	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	85·8	85·6	85·4	84·7	84·5	85·6	82·0
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	76·8	76·7	77·2	78·1	76·7	76·5	78·7
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 Hours	185	201	231	237	180	188	201
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·02	0·00	0·13	0·12

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 6th Sept. 71 inches 47 cents.

(a) WSW, W, WNW.
(b) WNW, SE, E, W, WNW.
(c) WNW, N, NE, ENE, SSW, WNW.
(d) WNW, NW, NNE, NE, N, WNW.
(e) W, NNW, NE, ENE, WNW, W.
(f) W, NW, NNW, N, E, WNW, W.
(g) W, WNW, N, NNW, E, NW, WNW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 8.

Becher, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Doig, Captain, 10th Regiment of N. I., from leave, from ———.

SEPTEMBER 8.

[illegible], Riding Master, [illegible] Mhow.

DEPARTURE—SEPTEMBER 7.

Renshaw, Major, 16th Madras Lancers, from leave, to Secunderabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 5.)

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut H G Woodhouse received charge of the Office of Asst Cant Mag of Mhow from Capt H M B Buriton on the forenoon of the 15th July 1874.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

J White, Dist offg Supt, Rajpootana State Railway Police, has been granted leave from the 25th Sept to the 18th Oct 1874, for the purpose of attending the High Proficiency Examination in Persian, to be held at Calcutta, on the 5th Oct 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr P C Murray, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd Aug 1874.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M O'Kelly, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is granted furlough for two years with effect from the 2nd Nov 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr T [illegible], an Asst Supt of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the 19th Sept 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

Capt A G [illegible], R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made over, and W [illegible], Esq, Ex Engr, 4th grade, assumed charge of the Ex Engr's Office, Sindia State Railway Survey, on the 19th Aug.

NAGPORE STATE RAILWAY.

Mr [illegible] Innes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 3rd Sept 1874.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, received charge of the Kotree Division, Lower Sind District, from Mr J W [illegible], Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the 15th instant.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is granted one month's privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 27th August.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J B [illegible], Ex Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle, of the charge of which Division he relieved Mr Ex Engineer F M Avern on the 28th Aug 1874.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Lieut-Col H Browne, Depy Commr 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th July 1874:—

Maj [illegible], Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr, 1st Grade.

Mr W [illegible] Ireland, Depy Commr, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr, 2nd Grade.

Mr [illegible] Fryer, Asst Commr, 1st Grade, and offg as Depy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Mr J S [illegible] Smith, B A, C S, Asst Commr 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr, 4th Grade.

Mr R A D Perreau, Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

Mr [illegible], Asst Commr, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the British Burma Commission with effect from the date of this Notification:—

Maj W W Pemberton, Depy Commr, 4th Grade, to be a Depy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Capt G E Fryer, Asst Commr, 1st Grade, to be a Depy Commr, 4th Grade, vice Maj Pemberton.

Mr J C Davis, Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to be an Asst Commr, 1st Grade, vice Capt Fryer.

Mr G J Duke, Asst Commr, 3rd Grade, to be an Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, vice Mr J C Davis.

Capt M Furlong, Asst Commr, 3rd Grade, to be an Asst Commr, 2nd Grade—seconded as Town Mag 2nd Grade.

Capt R C Evanson, Asst Commr, 3rd Grade, to be an Asst Commr, 2nd grade—seconded as Town Mag 2nd Grade.

Capt M C Poole, Asst Commr, 3rd Grade, to be an Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, vice Capt M Furlong—seconded (Financial Dept Resolution No. 4446, dated 16th Oct 1871).

Mr L McIver, c s, Asst Commr, 3rd grade, to be an Asst Commr, 2nd grade, vice Capt R C Evanson—seconded (Financial Dept Resolution No 4446, dated 16th Oct 1871.)

The following Officers are appointed to be Asst Commrs, 3rd grade:—

Lieut J Butler, Mr A H Unwin, C S, seconded, as Inspr of Schools, Mr E J Sinkinson, c s, Offg First Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon, Mr R A D Perreau, Mr J D Burgess, c s, and Mr A O Brown, c s, vice Mr A H Unwin, seconded.

The following Officers are appointed to be Asst Commrs of the 4th grade:—

Mr G L Weidemann, c s, Capt G Alexander, Mr R H Pilcher, c s, Mr N Midwinter, Mr A H Hildebrand, Capt T J Baynes, seconded, Lieut C A Cresswell, Lieut C H E Adamson, Lieut B A N Parrott, Mr K G Burne, Mr H L St Barbe, c s, Lieut H St Jean, Lieut F D Raikes, Mr A E Ricks, B A, c s, Lieut W H F Grey, and Lieut J M Jenkins, vice Captain Baynes, seconded.

Mr G L Weidemann, c s, to officiate as Asst Commr, 3rd grade, vice Mr E J Sinkinson, Offg Small Cause Court Judge, Rangoon.

The following promotions and appointments in the Assam Commission are sanctioned by the Govr Genl in Council:—

Mr McWilliam, c s, Depy Commr, 4th grade, to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd grade, and Major Lance, Asst Commr, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 4th grade, with effect from the date on which Maj A E Campbell availed himself of his leave.

Capt Boyd, Asst Commr, 2nd grade, to be temporarily substantive in the 1st grade from the date of Capt Butler's departure on furlough.

Capt Peet, Asst Commr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st grade, vice Maj Lance, from the date of Mr Carnegy's departure on furlough.

Capt La Touche, Asst Commr, 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Commr, 2nd grade, during the absence of Capt Butler on furlough.

Capt W F Trotter, Asst Supt of Police, to officiate as Asst Commr, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr Carnegy on furlough.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Oudh Commission, consequent on the demise of Maj E Thomson, a Depy Commr of the 1st grade, with effect from the 20th June last:—

Mr J G Anderson, Depy Commr, 2nd grade, to be Depy Commr, 1st grade.

Mr H J Sparks, c s, Depy Commr, 3rd grade, to be Depy Commr, 2nd grade.

Mr G B Maconochie, Asst Commr, 1st grade, to be Depy Commr, 3rd grade.

Capt I Currie, Asst Commr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Commr, 1st grade.

Mr J T Crawford, c s, Asst Commr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Commr 2nd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hony Lieut and Depy Commy T Marten, late of the P W Dept, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1874, the date on which he was struck off the strength of the Department.

The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Francis George Steinforth, B S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 17th N I, for 2 years.

Lieut Col James Joseph O'Bryen, B S C, Comdt, 22nd P N I, for 2 years.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Dept:—

Surgn Major P [illegible], of the Medical Dept, Civil, Benares, to be a Depy Surgn Genl, with permanent rank, from the 28th Aug 1874, vice Depy Surgn Genl D Macdonald, m d, deceased.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonels, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut-Col William Rice, Bo S C, 28th Aug 1874.
Lieut-Col George Charles Everard, Bo S C, 1st Aug 1874.
Lieut-Col William Chase Parr, Bo S C, 1st Sept 1874.
Lieut-Col Augustus George William Burn, M S C, 1st Sept 1874.
Lieut-Col Robert Havard Price, B S C, 1st Sept 1874.
Lieut-Col John James Hume, B S C, 4th Sept 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt (Brev Maj) Charles Thomas Otway Mayne, 23rd Aug 1874.
Capt Oswald Menzies, 29th Aug 1874.
Capt Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart, 4th Sept 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut George W Rogers, B S C, 1st Sept 1874.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Dated the 26th Aug 1874—Granting Maj H A Justice, 2nd in Comd, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence to Bombay from the 31st Aug 1874, or date of departure from Ellichpur, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

The following promotions are made in the list of Warrant Officers attached to different Depots:—

Conductor R Busher, to be Depy Asst Commy, vice Hony Ensign J Robertson, promoted.

Sub-Conductor P J O'Leary, to be Conductor, vice Conductor R Busher.

Serjt [illegible] Finch, to be Sub-Conductor, vice Sub-Conductor P J O'Leary.

The above promotions, as also the promotion of Hony Lieut W B Collins and Hony Ensign J Robertson, will have effect from the 25th May 1874.

Mr C [illegible] is appointed Senior Attaché in the Foreign Dept, vice Capt Ridgeway, promoted, with effect from the 12th June 1874.

Mr H M Durand, Offg Attaché in the Foreign Dept, appointed to be Junior Attaché, vice Mr Daukes.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt A [illegible] resumed his appointment as Offg Depy Controller of Accounts, Accountant General's Office, P W Dept, on the forenoon of the 24th Aug 1874.

The order of the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr F A Patten, Act Supt, Jask Station, with effect from 18th Aug 1874, is confirmed.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLES—September 6th, at Ahmedabad, Mrs. Coles, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BASTON—September 1st, at Sherwood, Nynee Tal, the wife of E. Baston, Esq., of a son.

LEMESURIER—September 3rd, at Jamalpore, the wife of Major A. A. LeMesurier, H. M.'s 14th Regiment and Inspector and Adjutant, E. I. R. Volunteers, of a son.

DEATH.

RIGG—September 2nd, at Gazeeabad, William Alexander, the infant son of Mr. A. Rigg, Telegraph Master, G. T. D., Allahabad, aged 4 months and 22 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.

THE discovery that one or two of our merchants intend to oppose the resolutions brought forward by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in favour of the Moody Bay site for Wet Docks will excite general surprise; and we are sorry that the debate was not concluded on Monday because we are at a loss to imagine what arguments even so ingenious a speaker as Mr. Bythell can have to urge in behalf of the Elphinstone site. Mr. Forbes gave on Monday a very candid and satisfactory explanation of the reasons which led the Chamber in 1872 to accept Mr. Ormiston's Elphinstone scheme as a *pis aller*, as well as of those which justify the Chamber in expecting that it will now be able to secure something better for the trade of the port. With the single exception of one influential firm, we believe [illegible] mercantile community of Bombay were two years ago, as they have always been, persuaded that of all available sites for docks Moody Bay is the best. But the Government of India and the Government of Bombay had, after a long controversy, agreed to start the Port Trust with a dead weight hanging round its neck of the debt incurred on account of the purchase of the Elphinstone Land Estate; and the strongest representations were made to the merchants, and as we well remember to the press also, that, in face of this combined opposition of the ruling powers, the trade of Bombay ought to sacrifice its own wishes and put up with what it could get. Under the influence of these representations the merchants agreed that they would prefer the Elphinstone Dock, which Mr. Ormiston said he could construct for a million sterling while the Moody Bay Dock would cost £1,820,000, to no Dock at all. Such a dock, it was admitted, would at all events provide some accommodation for the shipping of the port, and it might also be expected to raise the value of the landed estate which it had been decided that the Port Trust should be compelled to take over. But Sir Philip Wodehouse had no sooner come into office than he resolved to do all in his power in order to save Bombay from being crippled for all time to come by having to drag with it the intolerable weight of the Elphinstone debt. It does not matter, for the purpose of our argument, whether or not Sir Philip was entitled to take this independent line of action. On the one hand it was natural that he should refuse to make himself responsible for the mistakes of his predecessor, or to do a lasting injury to the trade of this port for the sake of whitewashing the reputation of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; on the other hand, it is not easy to see how the government of the country can be carried on in its present form if each newly-appointed subordinate Governor thinks he is at liberty to repudiate the engagements contracted by former Governors with the Viceroy in Council. And we must add, without wishing to say harsh things of any individual, that Sir Philip would have had a better chance of obtaining public sympathy and support if he had not employed to denounce the Elphinstone Dock scheme the same Public Works Secretary who a few years previously had entreated the Government of India to buy the Elphinstone property on the ground that "it was evident the Elphinstone Company could "accommodate, and, for a time at least, almost "monopolize the foreign trade of Bombay." It may be Colonel Kennedy's misfortune rather than his fault that he should have got the credit of shaping the Public Works policy of the Bombay Government. He may be the instrument merely, and not the master. But, when we remember that in the Legislative Council he took to himself personally a full share of the glory or the shame of having carried through the Elphinstone transaction, it certainly detracts from the authority of the representations made by the Bombay Government that Colonel Kennedy should now appear in the character of an ardent champion of Moody Bay. Perhaps this may be the reason why the latest Resolution of Government on the subject has been signed by Colonel Macdonald. But, these personal considerations apart, what is of importance to the merchants of Bombay is that the local Government has come round to the opinion which has always been popular here, and that the Port Trust, after conscientiously endeavouring to make the best of the properties committed to its charge, has fairly declared that it cannot hope to make its revenue balance its expenditure till it is relieved of the burden of paying interest on the land estate. The Chamber of Commerce may therefore now count upon the hearty co-operation of the Bombay Government and the Port Trust in getting a site for docks selected without any reference whatever to the prospects of the Elphinstone land speculation.

But, it is said, the Government of India has not altered its opinion. It still maintains its liking for the Elphinstone site, and is determined not to have docks built anywhere else; so that the Chamber is reduced in fact to Hobson's choice, and must take the Elphinstone or nothing. We are quite sure that the Government of India has never spoken or written in such a way as to justify this confident statement that it means, at whatever cost, to have its own way, without paying any regard to the interests of the trade of this Port. Indeed, we have on record a distinct declaration by that Government of a very different and much more generous policy. Even when the vexation with which the Government of India regarded the Elphinstone business was at its height, Colonel Dickens [illegible] Public Works Secretary, was instructed (in 1870) to make the following reply to Colonel Trevor's prayer that the "local public" of Bombay might be treated with consideration:—"The Governor General in Council, I am "directed to observe, desires to draw the line "very clearly between what is due to the "Government of India under the conditions "to which reference has above been made, and "what the Government of India would desire "to enforce, if it be proved that those conditions "cannot be complied with otherwise than by "placing objectionable burdens on the trade "of Bombay. But, if it be now found that "conditions, without the acceptance of which "the Government of India would assuredly not "have assented to the purchase of the Elphin"stone property, cannot be complied with, a "serious responsibility rests on the Bombay "Government for having placed the Government "of India in the position of having sanctioned "the creation of a permanent debt of more than "1½ millions sterling, which if the whole "of the facts had been fully represented, the Go"vernor General in Council would not have done." Now, bearing in mind this declaration, it seems to us that the Government of India cannot persist in thrusting the Elphinstone Dock upon us if the local Government, the Port Trust, and the Chamber of Commerce are united in the belief that the result of placing docks on that site would be to impose objectionable burdens on the trade of Bombay. No Government at the distance either of Calcutta or Westminster would be mad enough to take the responsibility of overruling such a manifestation of local opinion; and we are convinced that neither Lord Northbrook nor Lord Salisbury has the slightest inclination to do anything in this matter which will interfere in any way with the legitimate development of the trade of Bombay.

All that we ask is that the rival dock schemes should be judged on their own merits, and that the management of the whole foreshore should be dissociated from that of the Elphinstone estate. We are not of those who believe that Mr. Ormiston cannot defend the feasibility of his plans and the correctness of his estimates for the Elphinstone works; but we have always contended that it was unfair to him to expect he could frame an estimate such as an independent engineer would have given for docks on the Moody Bay site. The Dock Committee of the Port Trust, to which the Government of India itself referred the question for decision, has reduced Mr. Ormiston's original estimate of 182 lacs for Moody Bay to 57 lacs; and we cannot agree with Mr. Lord that the Committee wrongly took credit in making this reduction for 30 lacs on account of land,—for this sum of 30 lacs did not represent the probable increase in the value of land already in existence, but the value, at Rs. 20 a square yard, of the area to be reclaimed by the Moody Bay Dock scheme over and above that to be recovered by the Elphinstone scheme. Without, however, accepting these new estimates, we cannot but feel that evidence enough has been brought forward to warrant a reconsideration of the whole question. Everyone admits the superior convenience of the Moody Bay site. Mr. Lord on Monday put very clearly the commercial argument as to the loss of time and the injury that would be done to property in the Fort by the adoption of the Elphinstone site; and it seems not impossible that, after further investigation, the necessary cost of executing the Moody Bay works will be found to be less than that of the Elphinstone works. Why, then, should the Chamber of Commerce hesitate to revoke its decision of two years ago?

MR. ANSTEY ON SIR WALTER SCOTT.

MR. DORABJEE CURSETJEE PATELL bought the late Mr. Anstey's set of the Waverley Novels; and his friends so bored him to let them copy out the comments with which the learned lawyer had [illegible] them, that he [illegible] published them as the easiest way of satisfying curiosity. In fact, there were so many chiels about him taking his notes, that, faith, he has had to print them in self-defence. To this work he has added a little editorial attention, placing the respective paragraphs referred to conveniently opposite the commentary, and omitting the latter only when written in a foreign language or when the writing was so "crowded" as to become illegible.

The result is a curious collection of remarks, made evidently in many states of mind. Sometimes there is a fair desire evinced to throw the light of illustration upon the author's text; at others to amend it and correct mistakes and inaccuracies. But frequently the commentaries are hypercritical, or too trivial to be worth the attention of any but the idlest reader. We do not, to be sure, meet with such comments as "how truly French," "how frequently do we see this in real life," or other elucidations peculiar to the Lady Slattern Loungers of the libraries; but some of Mr. Anstey's notes are scarcely more valuable, and were evidently thrown off when he was bent upon thinking as little as possible. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, characteristic as the notes are of the writer throughout, prejudices are frequently apparent; and, harmless as they are, they add not a little to the personal interest of the publication.

But let us turn over the leaves, and give the reader a more particular idea of their contents. The very first note suggests a charge which is again and again enforced. "In the year 1807-8," says Sir Walter in his general preface, "I undertook, at the request of John Murray, Esq., of Albemarle Street, to arrange for publication some posthumous productions of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt." On this Mr. Anstey observes, "The influential publisher is an 'Esq.' the dead author a 'Mr.' There was ever this kind of snobbishness in Sir W. S." Further on we find Scott's avowal, that he had no fears of the reigning Royal Family being displeased with "Waverley," described as "all time serving twaddle;" with the addition, "George and his precious brother of York were but too glad to encourage the Romanticists, who were leading on reaction against constitutional principles." In the same preface Scott alludes to the Huguenot party in somewhat advantageous comparison with the character of the Leaguers. Anstey says—"Either Sir W.S. has never explored that source of historic lore, or he has miscalled one portion of it. The Leaguers and the Huguenots were just six of one and half a dozen of the other." Anstey wrote of course from the point of view of a Roman Catholic; but it may be remembered that Montaigne, who could never be called a bigot, whom Emerson in the Representative Men classed as "the Sceptic," and whose last words were "*Que sais-je?*" declared from his impartiality that he considered the old party to have the advantage over the new one in sincerity and respectability of character. It is curious by the way that Anstey, while always vindicating his religious faith from illiberal treatment, is throughout these notes unsparing of the only one of the two political parties by which it was ever favoured. Thus he denounces the Stuarts at every opportunity, not finding a good word even for James II.; while he gives free praise to the supporters of constitutional liberty on the other side. Such forbearance is rare; but Anstey's leading principle was a rigid sense of justice. Again, while he deals hardly in dozens of instances with what he calls the "superficiality and carelessness" with which he considers Sir Walter to have dealt with history, he does not hesitate to declare that the introductory chapters, which have been censured as tedious and unnecessary, are "perhaps the best parts of the best of all his novels." Also, while ruthless in his condemnation of Grahame of Claverhouse, he endorses the apparently inconsistent statement that Dundee was naturally averse to the infliction of capital punishment, and had in notable instances successfully interfered on the side of clemency.

There is not much to notice in such slips as that in reference to the Professor in Guy Mannering, who is represented in one place as being frequently tempted to laugh, and in another place as having laughed only once in his life—the demonstration being so unusual that it caused his landlady to miscarry; or in the contradiction involved in another character being described as unable to make verses, while further on he makes some with apparent facility. But such inconsistencies never escape Mr. Anstey's eye; and they certainly show that, whatever the amount of his attention to other people's books, he was no careful student of his own. He is quick, too, to notice a small matter in which Dickens (who whatever he did *not* read must have read Guy Mannering) has—probably unconsciously—taken an idea from Scott. Anstey also points out many instances in which Scott repeated himself; but these are nearly always in his latest novels, written when his intellectual vigour was at its lowest. Such little frailties were perhaps scarcely worth pointing out. When Anstey contradicts he of course does it forcibly. Sometimes he contents himself with "false," or "all false from beginning to end," but frequently he uses stronger terms. Now and then he corrects Scott's classics, alluding contemptuously to his general deficiency in this branch of learning; then he trips up the great author in his modern languages, telling him that *paciensa* and not *patienza* is Spanish, the latter word being Italian, and also informing him that the punishment of the *strappado* is not flogging, as he supposes, but a torture produced by suspending the victim with his feet off the ground.

Sometimes the annotator himself trips. In correcting an error of Sir Walter's in Peveril of the Peak, for instance, he adopts some common but inaccurate ideas concerning the Peverils. Thus the founder of the family is said to be a natural son of William the Conqueror, the fact being that Ranulph Peveril married Maude Fitz-Ingelire, who had been a mistress of Duke Robert. The Peveril who founded Lenton Abbey is described as "uncle to William Conqueror." He endowed the Abbey "for the souls of King William and Queen Maud and their children" and for "their and his own parents' souls." *Temp.* Henry I. An. 1100 to 1108. See Tonge's "Visitation of Northern Counties," 1530; published for Surtees Society, Durham, 1863. The Peverill arms are recorded therein "vs. golde, azure vairy. Creste a Sarazen's Hed; his beste is a lyon gules mordrying a dragon with his mouth."

Anstey makes a curious charge against Scott that he must have been averse to "tubbing" himself, since he never alludes to his characters taking a bath. In his first notice of the subject the commentator says, referring to the Baron in Waverley conducting his guest into the great dining parlour:—"He had better have 'stopped' at the dressing room, and let his guests have a wash after his day's ride. But Sir W. S. throughout his novels, has shown a truly Spanish aversion to ablutions." Further on in his notes to Guy Mannering he adds:—"It is invariably noticeable that from the first of his novels to his last Sir W. S. never once includes the bath, and, very rarely indeed the basin and soap, among his 'accommodations,' whether the guest is an inmate or a traveller. Verily our fathers—especially they of the north—were nasty. If we are better, it is to our greater acquaintance with Eastern habits and manners, because of our freedom of trade, that we owe it." The allusion to Spain was probably suggested by Anstey's own experience in that country, and in the tribute paid to the East may perhaps be traced to the sympathy with Turkey which he shared with David Urquhart, who was a great advocate of the Turkish Bath. On the other hand, Russia, which the pair of politicians denounced with so much vigour, is also famous for its baths, albeit that dirt is so conservative an institution among the Muscovites.

The references to this subject are so curiously reiterated that it is worth while to give some that follow. Here is a passage from Rob Roy:—"She was the first person I thought of in the morning, when waked at dawn by the cheerful notes of the hunting horn. To start up and direct my horse to be saddled was my first movement; *in a few minutes* I was in the court-yard, where men, dogs, and horses were in full preparation." To this is appended a note: "evidently Sir W. S. was no bigot to tub or tooth-brush. See his novels, *passim*!" Again, referring to a passage in Redgauntlet, Anstey says:—"'Why truly' else he certainly could not have had the use of a tooth-brush or a tub that morning, nor indeed does he appear to have made any ablutions since the preceding day at least.... Yet he accepts an invitation to make a breakfast, yea a second breakfast. Oh! Sir W. S.!" Once more in Redgauntlet we find—"She suffered her palfrey to slacken his pace, and with female attention to propriety began to adjust her riding and compose her headdress, disordered in her hasty departure." To which is added:—"If she had washed herself it would have been more to the purpose, but Sir W. S. cared for none of those things."

The Christian Knight in the Betrothed is represented as "again moistening his lips," and "dipping his hands into the living fountain." This brings out the champion of cold water once more:—"It is to be observed that he had as yet performed no ablutions at all, albeit in the midst of a copious water-supply. The aversion of Sir W. S. to the use of water, except for drinking purposes, is quite Spanish." In the Talisman we are told that "Still further to dispel the drugs of intoxication which it had left behind, the Knight resolved to use the bath, and experienced in doing so a delightful refreshment." To this the commentator contents himself with [illegible] exclamation, "Wonderful!" He might not unfairly have remarked upon [illegible] only to get sober that the Knight washed, and made some fun of the simplicity of the author in so clearly regarding the "delightful refreshment" as a novelty. The exception really makes the rule more apparent than it would otherwise have been.

Only one more instance. Referring to a passage in the "Antiquary" about the offer of a night gown and slippers, the note runs:—"Better have said a clean tooth-brush." But this is a slip; tooth-brushes were not used in the time of the "Antiquary," when the instrument employed for cleaning the teeth was a twig. But really the inferences are considerably forced. Even Mr. Wilkie Collins and the realistic novelists do not chronicle all the domestic details of daily life which their characters may be supposed to go through;—not even Mr. Mortimer Collins, who tells us what are their tastes at table—his good people having the most delicate taste for truffles and the most delicate discrimination in their choice of particular brands of champagne. It is curious as well as sad, by the way, to remember that Anstey weakened his frame by excessive bathing, and that it was even in a bath that he died.

The following note to the "Antiquary" is characteristic:—"When I visited Scott's grave in Dryburgh Abbey I was shown the 'Refractory' there by the girl who was my guide. So also at Barlinch Priory, near Dulverton, in Somerset, the site of the '*Bell*-tower' was shown with the avisement derived from *some stupid beast of a curate*—that 'there the Romans worshipped the Bell and Dragon.' When I indignantly disproved the lie the poor Zummerzet couple said—'Zur, for all our parson said we thought it wasn't zo; we zed zure the poor zouls be wronged, else how could they have put the cross in zo many places?'"

Here, it may be remarked, there is a little inaccuracy in the "Zummerzet." The worthy couple would have said "Crass" instead of "cross."

A passage from the "Antiquary" is quoted by the commentator as confirming an inconsistency already noticed. But Scott's critic might also have criticized Gray in some lines from Gray which it contains. Gray says—

"Weave the warp, and weave the woof;"

But surely the poet is wrong. You can "weave a woof," but can you "weave a warp?" We fancy not, but will take the authority of any of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Companies on the subject.

Scott makes old Edie in the "Antiquary" say—"I sought nane, and gained nane, like Michael Scott's man." This is pointed out as a mistake, the words of the legend referred to being—

"Mister Michael Scott's man
Sought meat and got nane."

Points like these are small, but they show the curious minuteness of Anstey's memory. He did not remember everything, however. Referring to the family of Morton, in "Old Mortality," he observes, "This is at least a good Whig name." This is true enough, but the family existed long before Whigs were invented. They came from Walter FitzAutier, Baron de Mortaine, Aquitaine, *temp.* William I. The name will be found in that interesting work, "The Norman People." The family of Lord Evandale seems also to have been older than the commentator was aware. "This name," he says, "occurs in Fountainhall and other authorities *ad tempus*, and there Scott probably found it. But oddly enough the person described by it (Chamberlain of Evandale) far from being 'a young man of loyal principles' [as Scott makes Lady Margaret suppose] figures only as 'a resetter of traitors from Pentland Hill or Bothwell Brigg.' See *Fountainhall's* Decisions, 4 and 24 Dec. 1684. For other offenders of the parish of the same name, see *Wodrow*, 11 and 15 Dec. 1682. 11 *Howe* St. Tr. 914 Edin. 1816." In "The Norman People," we may add, will also be found the name of Chamberlaine of Evandale—see "Chamberlaine" and "Graham."

But to follow the great Lawyer through his [illegible] of the great Romancist would require [a] series of articles. We have here [given an] indication of the character of [his] commentaries, which though sometimes needlessly minute, and at other times a little prejudiced and whimsical, are generally [illegible], and convict Sir Walter of a far larger amount of carelessness than is usually assigned to him. The notes, too, are not always contradictory of the author, [illegible] in the way of illustration and amplification. [illegible] have, we need scarcely add, [illegible] exhibiting the large [illegible] memory, and the versatile [illegible] seems to live in the [illegible] conspicuous a light.

OPENING OF THE MAYO [illegible] HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 4th SEPTEMBER.

THE interesting ceremony of opening the Mayo Hospital was performed late yesterday afternoon by His Excellency the Viceroy. The announcement that Lord Northbrook would preside on the occasion, and the preparations made for his reception attracted considerable numbers of the native population to the neighbourhood of the hospital, the entrance to and interior of which were tastefully decorated in the usual way with flags and evergreens. His Excellency, who was unfortunately not escorted by the Volunteer Lancers, who, by the way, have got tired of their lances and now want rifles, arrived shortly before six in the hall set apart for the ceremony, where already had assembled a number of European and native gentlemen; the most prominent of whom were, the Hon. E. C. Bayley, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Henry Norman, the Hon. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Justice Phear, Archdeacon Baly, Archbishop Steins, Colonel Burne, the Hon. Raja Romanath Tagore, Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Maneckjee Rustomjee, Drs. Norman, Chevers, Charles, Ewart, Cayley, &c., &c. There were also a few ladies present. The Viceroy was accompanied by Captain Baring, Private Secretary, Captain Biddulph (lately returned from Yarkand), and Captain Farmer, A. D. C. On His Excellency taking his seat, Sir Richard Couch read the address on behalf of the Governor. As this address is rather long and would, perhaps, occupy too much of your space, I give the main points of it. It reminded His Excellency that he had already laid the [foundation] stone of the building, and represented that the sum of Rs. 50,000, the surplus of the subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial Fund, had been given towards its completion "on the understanding that the Institution should be called the Mayo Native Hospital." The entire cost of the building, as completed, was Rs. 2,41,420, the whole of which amount had been provided for, without in any way trenching on the trust funds of the Institution. It stated that the subscription for the establishment of the Native Hospital had commenced so far back as 1792; that on the 1st July 1794 a sum of Sicca Rs. 66,500 having been collected and invested a house was rented for the commencement of operations, a body of twelve governors were elected, and that on the 1st September 1794 the hospital was opened under Dr. John Scheolbred of the E. I. Company's Medical Service. Later on, in 1796, the Government, having sufficient means at their disposal for establishing the Hospital in a building which should be the property of the Institution, obtained the land occupied by the Hospital from 1797 to the present time. The address went on to state that owing to the increased accommodation which the Institution was now able to afford a larger income would be required than the governors had at their disposal and they, therefore, expressed themselves confident that the sons of those who, by their liberality, had enabled them to complete the building, and whose grandfathers contributed to found the charity, would not allow it to languish, but would enable those who should succeed them in their trust to maintain the Hospital in full vigour. The address concluded by stating that in view of Dr. Macnamara's exertions to forward the interests of the Institution his name would be associated with one of the wards, and that a marble bust to the memory of Lord Mayo would be placed within the building. Regret was [also] expressed that Raja Kalikrishna who had a hereditary interest in the Institution was not there to see its opening. His Excellency the Viceroy then addressed the assembly. As I noticed that the reports of his speech in the local papers are not quite full or correct, I am enabled to give you here a proper version of it. His Lordship spoke as follows:—

Sir Richard Couch, ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to assist at the opening of this Hospital. Sir Richard Couch has reminded you that not a year and a half ago I had the honour of laying the first stone of the hospital, and, therefore, it is naturally a pleasure to me to see it arrived at completion and about to commence the good work which I trust and believe it will perform in this city. When we met to lay the first stone of the Institution the history of it was given, and the Committee represented the names of those who had materially assisted in the erection of the new building. The names were those of Rai Rajendro Mullick Bahadoor; Maharanee Surnomoye; Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore; Dr. Macnamara, the first and perhaps the foremost in the work, whose name I am glad to see the Committee have resolved to associate with one of the wards of the Institution; Mr. Schalch who, as chairman of the Port Commission, gave valuable assistance, and looks, I am sure, upon this building as an additional ornament to the quays of this city; and Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee who, as Secretary, has materially assisted the labours of the Committee. I say that these names were all mentioned at the time that I laid the first stone, and I may observe that I sincerely share with the Committee the regret that they express that one of the most prominent of those present on a former occasion—Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, has not lived to be present here to-day to see the opening of the hospital. The Raja, as a member of the Committee, and otherwise, took a lively interest in this, as he did in all works of utility to this city and to his fellow-countrymen. Sir George Campbell also took a great interest in this Institution, and it adds another to the well and economically constructed buildings which have been given to Calcutta under his auspices. The main feature, I think, in the history of the Institution, since the foundation stone was laid, is the addition to the funds of £5,000, the balance of the subscriptions raised to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of my illustrious predecessor, Lord Mayo. I am sure that the Committee have exercised a wise discretion in appropriating that surplus to an institution of this kind, so that the name of Lord Mayo may be associated with the building, seeing that during the whole of his career the first object of his care was the welfare of the natives of India placed under his charge as Her Majesty's Viceroy in India. At an inauguration of this kind we ought not to lose sight of the future, and I am therefore glad to see that the Committee, in Sir Richard Couch's address, have appealed to those who take an interest in the Institution and asked them not to be satisfied with having contributed liberally to the construction of the building, but to take care by giving liberal annual subscriptions to do their part in maintaining this Hospital in full and effective working action. This is a most important matter, and it is a matter which those who are interested in the Hospital should seriously take in hand, for, at the present time, I am sorry to say the promise of subscriptions is by no means large. I speak upon this matter as, in some degree, one of those to whom the Committee have addressed their remarks. The Committee say that they hope that the grandsons of those who assisted in founding this Institution will continue their support and not allow it to languish. As Sir Richard Couch reminded you, on the occasion of the laying of the first stone, my grandfather was one who took part in the original foundation, and therefore [illegible] answer [illegible] for my part [illegible] of this Institution [illegible] to see others [illegible] not obtain [illegible] Institution [illegible] Richard Couch [illegible] of the Committee [illegible] manner in which the whole [illegible] carried through, and [illegible] expressing their feelings [illegible] Richard Couch and the Committee [illegible] their exertions, and congratulating [illegible] the satisfactory manner in [illegible] brought their duties to a conclusion.

Raja Romanath Tagore having [illegible] thanks to His Excellency on behalf of [illegible] community, in feeling terms, the [illegible] and Lord Northbrook went [illegible] portions of the building, seemingly [illegible] pleased with all he saw.

DELAYING AND DEFEATING JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I look upon this matter as [illegible] of the greatest importance not only to the legal profession but to the public at large, and with your permission I will state some of my reasons for so doing. I trust that my remarks will not be considered offensive or annoying to any of the learned Judges, for every one of whom I entertain profound respect.

The progress of a long cause suit from its commencement through all its stages is naturally very slow, and often exceedingly tedious to plaintiff or defendant, frequently to both.

After waiting patiently for months, having occasionally been tantalized by seeing the case crop up in the list of suits for disposal and then suddenly disappear, the parties are at last gratified by finding that it is actually called on. Witnesses are examined; adjournments of the trial perhaps take place; and, finally, the defendant's case is closed. All parties are now worked up to the highest pitch of excitement—the barristers, the lawyers, and those who pay them. Great anxiety is evinced by all to know which side has won. A word from the Judge declaring whether he found in favour of the plaintiff [illegible] would set all doubts at rest; but, or defendant would [illegible] Lordship very often contents instead of this, his Lordship [illegible] that he will take himself by remarking [illegible] time to consider." Now the [illegible] or both be one of almost life or death to one of the contending parties. If the plaintiff succeed, he may get a large sum of money or recover landed property of great value. The decision, therefore, in his favour may ensure to him and his family prosperity, an adverse one might bring upon them ruin. On the other hand, a verdict for the plaintiff might crush the defendant completely, for he may be unable to satisfy the decree. The state of suspense in which both parties are placed must accordingly be very great, and to keep them in it for a day longer than is absolutely necessary is, to my mind, cruel in the highest degree. Some men [illegible] so constituted that they cannot bear the anxiety which such an uncertainty of position would cause them—they would lose their appetites, be unable to sleep at night, and could not attend to their ordinary avocations. Can it be wondered at, then, that, rather than choose to remain in this unhappy condition for months waiting for judgment, the parties are frequently driven to compromise; and so, when the judgment is at last vouchsafed to them, it is of no benefit to either, and all their time, money, and trouble have been expended for nothing? But if, instead of compromising, their patience is such that they wait until judgment is delivered (sometimes for about two years), it is often found that in the interval the party who is ordered to pay has either wilfully or accidentally fallen into circumstances which render him incompetent to do so, and again the judgment bears no fruit. If it had been delivered at the conclusion of the trial the accounting party could not by that time have made away with his property or got himself into insolvent circumstances. But, perhaps, the most cogent reason of all for giving judgment speedily is this: in the event of the Judge dying before delivering judgment, it is almost certain there would have to be a new trial. All the expense of the former would then have been so much money wasted. And if some of the material witnesses had in the meantime died, or had left Bombay and could not be found, the party who had succeeded in the first trial might have judgment given against him in the second.

I could give you other reasons of a weighty nature to show what an evil habit is that of procrastination in a Judge, but this letter is already rather long.

R. [illegible]

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer [illegible] (in his letter published in to-day's *Gazette*) mean that some judge has apparently spotted him as the writer of some letters on this subject, and is spitefully treating him in consequence? If so, that idea must surely be his creation only, although the delays are not. They are a great disrepute to the High Court, which got another Judge appointed some short time ago, ostensibly to enable it to keep down its work and do justice to suitors without delay; but evidently really for the purpose of always enabling one of the Judges to be at home. If, Sir, you were to ask those who could tell, I have no doubt you would find the evil much greater than either the Government or the public imagine; and that the list of suits in which judgment has been given six, eight, and even twelve months after a case has been closed, is not by any means a small one. The result is that the value of oral evidence is lost, the law courts are [illegible], and the end for which they are maintained, impartial and speedy justice, is defeated.

C. J.

THE DHOBIES' ITCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Europeans in Bombay have [illegible] selves to blame for being at the mercy of [illegible], and reduced to the position of having [illegible] the Dhobies' Itch. Some short time ago [illegible], an Italian I think, sent round circulars and endeavoured to obtain sufficient patronage to enable him to carry on a washing establishment on European principles, but he met with so little encouragement that he had to abandon his project. There is such an extraordinary want of unanimity amongst the Europeans in Bombay that they will not combine even to prevent their being the victims of insolence, rascality, and filthy habits which they cannot combat single-handed. All [illegible] will do no more to prevent our clothes being saturated with disease than the "Butler Conflagration" did to prevent our being cheated in every necessary of life.

A steam washing establishment here would no doubt pay if the majority of Europeans and hotels would employ it, and it is worth the attention of the active Secretary of the Co-operative Society to consider whether he could not induce the Society to introduce such an establishment and give its members pure linen for the outside as well as pure stores for the inside.

CARBOLIC.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in rebuilding the Mhow Race Stand. After deducting all expenses Rs. [illegible] will be divided amongst those who draw starters except the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Horses, provided 500 tickets are taken (otherwise there will only be three prizes). Of the remainder

The Winner will take (⅔) Two-thirds.
The 2nd ,, ,, (¼) One-fourth.
The 3rd ,, ,, (1/12) One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday, the 12th of September, 6 P.M. Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Son's [illegible] Mhow, on Monday, the 14th, at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted or receipt acknowledged [illegible] half of currency notes. Applications accompanied by [illegible] to be addressed and made payable free of exchange [illegible] or Bombay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great St. Leger Sweep, Mhow.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]ICENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] CONDITION [illegible]

A[illegible] conflagration [illegible] reported from Mar[illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] Sat., [illegible]

The [illegible] closed with [illegible] finally [illegible].

The [illegible] Market has been quiet.

[illegible]

5 per cent. Consols, [illegible] ...... 92¾.

5 per cent. [illegible] ...... 109½.

Bar Silver ...... 58.

The [illegible] has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following [illegible] passed through the Suez Canal [illegible].

POONA RACES.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

POONA, 8th Sept., 5-55 P.M.

Poona [illegible]—Challenger, 1; Gold Dust, 2.

Con[illegible]—Prosper[illegible]

Deccan [illegible]—[illegible]

Bur[illegible]—Gyp[illegible]

Maiden [illegible]—Arab Bud, 1; The Clown, 2.

Great and destructive floods of the Ganges and K[illegible] are reported from Ghazeepore.

Mr. [illegible], Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, is about to take leave. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Mr. J. [illegible], C. B., District and Sessions Judge of Mirzapore, is, we are told, about to retire from the service. He first arrived in India in the year 1848, and his actual residence has extended over more than twenty years.

We publish in another column the official notification of the Governor General in Council respecting the expedition against the Dufflas. Operations will be commenced, if practicable, early in December. A survey party will accompany the expedition.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Hutton [illegible], as Acting Consular Agent of the United States of America at Akyab, during the temporary absence of Mr. W. A. C. Hardie.

Referring to the recent visit of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras to Ooscor, a Bangalore paper [illegible]:—"The Remounts, we learn, are the best that have ever been at the depôt for many years past, a worthy legacy from Colonel [illegible] on his retirement in March last." His Excellency expressed great satisfaction at the state of the Depôt.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a contemporary informs us, was so much pleased with the [illegible] Highlanders, whom he inspected at Cawnpore, that as a mark of his approbation he has allowed thirty men to go to the Kussowlie Convalescent Depôt, while thirty more are to occupy the Viceroy's Band-house at Simla till the end of the season. The boon will doubtless be thoroughly appreciated.

Some time ago, an illustrated paper called the [illegible], was started in the village of Baranagore. It is a small sheet published at a low price—one pie per copy—and printed at a press belonging to one or more of the several local [illegible] there, maintained for the improvement of the workmen engaged in the factories. This paper has now, we read, attained a circulation of 8,000 copies.

The late Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* must, the *Indian Observer* thinks, be a truly modest, unassuming man. On the 31st July last, he communicated to the whole world, through the medium of a telegram to the *Times*, the intelligence that "*I have ceased to write from Calcutta.*" The [illegible] of an equally distinguished [illegible] was nothing to this; and it is highly probable that the self-proclaimed Saviour of Bengal would hardly care to run in couples with Kings or Viceroys.

On or about the 15th [illegible] May next, a revolving light with intervals of one minute, will be exhibited from the screw-pile lighthouse, North Sands, Straits of Malacca, and the barque Elizabeth, now doing duty there as light-ship, will be removed. The lighthouse is screwed down in 15 feet of water, and is situated about half a mile south by east of where the light-ship is now moored. It will be painted in belts of red and slate colour. The light is of the third order, and will be visible from the deck of a vessel 15 miles.

A letter from the Deputy Collector of Mehar, addressed to the Collector of Shikarpore, under date 16th ultimo states, that the flood water around the town had slightly fallen, and that all then promised well. The Mooktiarkar [illegible] also reports, under date 15th idem, that the heavy rise on the 12th and 13th caused the flooding of the kutcherry, notwithstanding [illegible] made to keep out the water, and the [illegible] and [illegible] at Khairpoor [illegible] and had since fallen. The town [illegible] on higher ground was, however, then [illegible].

The following addition [illegible] Section VIII. of the Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among [illegible] members of the Bengal Civil Service [illegible] Department Notification [illegible] dated the [illegible] March 1870:—"[illegible] vants [illegible] immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave [illegible] Department through the Department [illegible] Government of India under which they [illegible] ing, and such application must be [illegible] by a certificate from the Accountant [illegible] the province to which the applicant belongs [illegible] he has not exceeded the terms of [illegible] tioned in Section VI."

The Board of Trade have received [illegible] Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [illegible] note addressed by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, announcing the [illegible] the Ottoman Empire, of the following [illegible] Regulations [illegible] of travellers, without [illegible] of nationality and whatever may be [illegible] whence they come, will be immediately [illegible] on arriving by sea or rail at any [illegible] deliver their passports [illegible] the [illegible] ship or to the Agents of the railway. The Captain, as soon as he has [illegible] there [illegible] who will have them [illegible] proper [illegible]. The same course will be [illegible] by the Railway employés. Foreigners [illegible] to [illegible] the interior should obtain [illegible] from the Passport Office; they must [illegible] register at the same office the residence-permit (permis de séjour) with which they are furnished each year by their respective consulates.

From the twenty-fifth narrative of the drought in [illegible] we learn that the number of persons [illegible] on relief works for the fortnight ending the 3rd September was [illegible],432 as compared with [illegible],733 during the preceding fortnight. The decrease is general except in the Tirhoot and Sar[illegible] of the Patna Division, the Moorshedabad [illegible] of the [illegible]. In these last the increase [illegible] Hooghly [illegible]. The returns are [illegible]. The total number of persons in the receipt of charitable relief was 591,829 against [illegible],356 in the preceding fortnight. The only [illegible] an increase in this respect are [illegible] Bhaugulpore, Moorshedabad and [illegible]. [illegible] the increase is only [illegible] for the previous fortnight were [illegible]. Had the full number [illegible] fortnight's return would [illegible] total number [illegible] relief works [illegible] for the present fortnight [illegible] against 1,[illegible], as shown in the previous narrative, being a total increase of [illegible] persons.

The Secretary of State has accepted the proposal of the Government of India to create a new district in the Pegu Division, British Burmah, and to add to the Commission one Deputy Commissionership of the 3rd Grade, and two Assistant Commissionerships of the 2nd Grade. The scheme for the re-organisation of the 3rd Grade of Assistant Commissioners has also been sanctioned. Its effect is to create an additional grade comprising five Assistant Commissioners drawing Rs. 600 a month, to increase the number of appointments in the lowest grade of Assistant Commissioners from thirteen to fifteen, and to permit the retention, for the present, of four supernumerary officers.

The regular line of the British Burmah Commission will henceforth, and until further orders, include the following appointments:—

		No.	Salary. Rs. per mensem.	A.	P.
Commissioners of Divisions		3	2,750	0	0
Deputy Commissioners,	1st Grade	4	1,833	5	4
"	2nd "	3	1,666	10	8
"	3rd "	7	1,333	5	4
"	4th "	3	1,000	0	0
Assistant Commissioners	1st "	5	800	0	0
"	2nd "	6	700	0	0
"	3rd "	5	600	0	0
"	4th "	15	450—500		
Supernumeraries		4	450—500		

Referring to the recent loss of the steamer Mary Grant at the Sandheads, the *Englishman's* weekly writer observes:—The cause of the accident is so far a mystery, and seems likely to remain so: the vessel, which had not previously leaked, so her crew say, suddenly filling so rapidly that she was on the verge of sinking before it became known that there was anything wrong. Of course there must have been a screw loose somewhere; but a plate may be started without necessarily implying such previous defect as ought to have been discovered by ordinary care, and it is therefore difficult to blame the surveyor without more precise knowledge of the cause of the mishap. At the same time the accident will serve to strengthen the conviction that has lately led the Bengal Government to insist on greater precautions as regards the survey of iron ships. The new rules are not, however, applicable to vessels of the class of the Mary Grant, making short voyages, and it might be well to consider whether some addition to them is not necessary to meet such cases. The enquiry held at the Master Attendant's Office seems, from the published reports, to have been a most superficial one.

The reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd instant show, that from Madras the deficiency in the rainfall continues to be reported in all districts except Trichinopoly and Malabar. Throughout Bombay also more rain is now required; in Sind the floods are subsiding and harvest prospects are excellent. In Bengal the out-turn of the bhadoi, aous or early rice crop of the provinces is now ascertained, with reasonable certainty, to be, upon the whole an average harvest; a little below it in a few districts, and above it in others. The prospects of the aman, aughani, or late rice crop, the main harvest of the country, are, on the other hand, seriously compromised by continued drought throughout the Burdwan Presidency, and Rajshahye divisions, and the districts of Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Tirhoot, comprising between them a population of about [illegible] millions. The crops are not merely backward over this large extent of territory—for they are, that, everywhere except in Behar—but are certain to be very short, if they do not fail altogether, in some of the districts named, and more especially Tirhoot. Everything depends upon the fall of the next six or seven weeks, and unless these late rains prove heavy and prolonged, the main harvest of the people will be short everywhere, and fail heavily in several districts. A seasonable and prolonged fall may redeem the prospect, but it would seem that nothing short of this will now do so.

P. S.—Since these remarks were in type, advices have been received of heavy rain on the 3rd and 4th instant at Burdwan, Hooghly, Rungpore, Dhurbunga, and Mozufferpore; also at Bettia (Chumparun), Shahabad, Soopool (Bhaugulpore), and Julpigoree.

We take the following description of one of the cane suspension bridges which are used for crossing the streams in the hill districts of Assam, from the Dacca paper:—"A stage is erected at a considerable height above the water on either bank, and well secured with large stones and canes made fast to the neighbouring trees. The three canes composing the suspending rope pass over well-secured supports on the stages at either end, and are separately fastened to trees, so that were one of them to prove not trustworthy, two still remain. Before the stages a number of loops hang ready for use; they are made of a long cane coiled [illegible] of wire. The passenger inserts his arms and shoulders through two or three of these and [illegible] down under the small of his back; he then, [illegible] one for him, secures the loop with great [illegible] kummurbund contrived for the purpose [illegible] instant, and generally the spear put [illegible] the knot helps the security of the fastening. [illegible], throwing his heels over the cane, he [illegible] forth on his adventurous passage. [illegible] of the body altering the natural curve which so large a cane must necessarily have, however well stretched, causes him to descend at first with some rapidity, in which the hands are rather used to arrest the progress. [illegible] the middle he is master of his pace, and [illegible] there, the cane is considerably [illegible] the horizontal line. Now the hands [illegible] to drag the body gradually up the inclined rope. Progress grows slower as he advances, and when near the goal he appears so [illegible] between each tug he makes a long pause. Accidents are seldom known, care is [illegible] renew the canes at least every three [illegible]."

[illegible] *Observer*:—The vast power now [illegible] by the Fourth Estate may be judged [illegible] the fact that the fame and reputation [illegible]—whether General or Statesman—[illegible] upon the testimony of a popular [illegible]. In the ante-newspaper days, a man [illegible] be famous unless he had distinguished himself most conspicuously. Now-a-days [illegible] judicious courtesy to the able [illegible] of a leading journal may make an [illegible] the idol of millions of his [illegible]. Diplomacy of this kind does not seem to be altogether unknown in India, especially in the Famine Districts. The correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter which was published last month, leads us to suppose [illegible] the confidential bosom friend [illegible] Temple. The Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] be in constant communication with him, [illegible] his reasons for all his proceedings, and the consequence is that, in the opinion of the correspondent, everything Sir Richard does and says is "very good." On the correspondent's report is based the good opinion of the English nation; so that, after all, such "Specials" are really more powerful—whether as friends or enemies—than Viceroys. Let all men, therefore, bow down to them, and reflect that the more they are given to exaggeration or mis-representation of facts, the more likely they are to be amenable to delicate flattery. In India particularly "Specials" are masters of the situation.

The [illegible] papers, as a rule are not in a position to dispute the correctness of their statements, and the correspondents themselves take care to [illegible] the British public that the Anglo-Indian press is prejudiced and utterly unreliable.

The *Madras Times* advocates prospecting for minerals on the part of the Government of India. Our contemporary seems to think, however, that Government is too practical to go in for discoveries. It prefers, he says, to grow poppies on the surface to looking for gold beneath it, and in that respect, he admits, is right in preferring established sources of revenue to perhaps doubtful ones. Still, our contemporary goes on to say, "the vast Indian empire, from the snows of the Himalayas to the deep jungles of Ceylon, from the Persian Gulf to the remote Irrawaddy and including in the Queen's eastern dominions, we might say, much of the Malayan Peninsula and the Islands of the Archipelago, cannot be said to have been in any way effectively explored by such a staff of geologists and mineralogists, as a niggardly economy has given to the whole of that great territory for the purpose. So far from such being the case, the jungles and rivers in not only many parts of unexplored Burma and Malaya might be coal fields and gold mines for all we know to the contrary, but even this very Peninsula of Hindostan, in its great tracts of unpenetrated jungle, might be productive of much mineral wealth, despite the very limited researches of our savans. We have surveys at sea, and 'Novaras' and 'Challengers' are fully equipped, at an expense that is not grudged, to sound the depth of the ocean for anything that is curious or instructive; why not encourage similar surveys on land, and in countries offering every facility for scientific exploration? We should be glad to see one or more parties formed in England, and under the direct auspices of the Imperial Government, for the purpose of examining closely the natural resources of the countries we have named, feeling well assured that whatever our present knowledge may be, there is plenty of information to be gained. Were the results of the exploration to give nothing better than the advancement of science, its cost would not be thrown away by a Power that boasts of leading the way in knowledge and civilization, and of strictly doing her duty towards the countries she governs. But, indeed, more might be looked for from the expeditions than this. There might be discovered in mineral wealth the means of opening out countries and tracts now little known, or neglected, and of increasing the wealth and prosperity of the British empire at large with the welfare, secular and religious, of their inhabitants."

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.
OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency in Council having arrived at the conclusion that an expedition on a small scale into the Duffla country is unavoidable, the Military Department has been requested, in communication with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to arrange the necessary details. The objects which the officer in command of the expedition must keep in view are the rescue of the captives carried off from British territory by the Dufflas, the infliction of moderate punishment upon the offending tribe, and such a demonstration of force as will be sufficient to deter them from a repetition of raids. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that severe measures will probably not be needed, and he desires that, as far as possible, the expedition will refrain from taking life and from burning villages and destroying crops. Such measures may unfortunately be found necessary either in self-defence, or because the demands made on the tribe are contumaciously refused, or because the tactics followed by the Dufflas cannot otherwise be met. The officer in command of the force is therefore left with full discretionary power to adopt such steps as he may think necessary to ensure the complete success of the expedition. Still it is the hope and desire of His Excellency in Council that severe retaliatory measures will not be resorted to if the main object in view can be otherwise obtained. If the captives be surrendered, His Excellency in Council will be satisfied with such a punishment of the offending tribe in the shape of a fine or otherwise as may afford sufficient means of giving reasonable compensation to the captives for the sufferings they have undergone and the losses they have sustained. The expedition should remain long enough in the Duffla country to convince the tribe that their country is quite accessible to our troops. This will probably give the best security against future raids, but the officer in command is at liberty to exact such further security, through hostages or otherwise, as he may consider desirable. If the troops move early in December, they will probably be able to return before there is any risk of their health being affected. Opportunity will be taken to effect as complete an exploration of the country as circumstances will permit. For this purpose a Survey party will be attached to the expedition. The supreme authority in all matters relating to the conduct of the expedition will be vested in the officer in command. The Civil or Political Officers, and the Survey party attached to the expedition, will be in all respects subordinate to him.

THE LECTURES OF THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALABAR, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

One of the best means, or rather *the* best means, of raising the condition and securing the improvement of a Native State would be to educate its princes, and by education to teach them their moral responsibilities, their obligations as well as their prerogatives, and their duties towards their subjects. It is the want of a sound English education and a deficiency of moral tone in many of the princes of the Indian provinces that have principally produced disorder, anarchy, and the mal-administration of their States; for, where the rulers and those who are destined to rule are ignorant and superstitious men, there is the greater opportunity and all the facility for bribery, plunder, and corruption by the administrator and the executive, from the Minister to the lowest Revenue official on 5 or 10 rupees a month. Take for instance Baroda. The late Gaekwar Khunderao, was so superstitious and ignorant that he was characterized as an "irreconcileable barbarian," and his successor has been regarded in no different light. And what is the state of Baroda at the present moment. The same authority, who has shown up the barbarism and ignorance of the two Gaekwars, speaks of the condition of the country in the following unmistakeable terms:—"In no other State does there prevail such an anarchy as at Baroda. In no other State are all people and public affairs at such a degenerate standstill as is the case at Baroda. * * * The Gaekwari administration is in short a pure and palpable combination of the most uncertain, most [illegible], farcical, most inhuman and immoral, treacherous and extortionate methods; it is the rule of no ordinary human creature, but of flint-hearted avaricious demons." A great deal of what this writer has written must perhaps be taken *cum grano salis*; but we have the fact that where there has been no education and no high moral standard with the sovereign of a Native State, that State has fallen to a condition of anarchy, chaos, and misrule; whose people are suffering under all sorts of oppression and wrong. With these remarks, I turn to the prospects of Travancore and of her people. At present the Travancore administration is generally regarded as weak and admitting of many important improvements; but the country has a bright future before her, under the prospective régime of His Highness Rama Varmah, now the First Prince in the State. This Prince is most enlightened and well educated, and, when the destinies of Travancore come to be held by him, there is no doubt that the prosperity, civilization and success of the province will be completely secured. At any rate, we can say this with the greatest amount of confidence, if events cast their shadows before them. In his lecture on the "morals of the Hindoos, which he delivered to a Debating Society, the First Prince has earnestly deprecated the low standard of morality in the generality of his countrymen, has urged the importance of the moral development [illegible], and has clearly pointed out the means of securing this end. The education of the people [illegible] the adoption of Christian ethics in its entirety, which [illegible] Prince states, is agreeable with [illegible] by the *Dharma Shastras*, is the [illegible] the morals of mankind [illegible] in the southernmost Hindoo State [illegible]. Speaking of the [illegible] morality of the *Dharma Shastras*, [illegible] gent personage states as follows:—"[illegible] independent religions [illegible] code *must* be [illegible] is something beyond [illegible] reward or punishment [illegible] non-observance of that moral [illegible] even they [illegible] whether the [illegible]—is paved [illegible] supposed [illegible] But be assured [illegible] this world, that there is a God, who knows what we think or do, that we are morally responsible beings, and that our lives here will be judged hereafter. We must all fit ourselves for that review day. Let this great and solemn truth touch your hearts, and from that moment there will be full hope for moral development." That a Hindoo Prince of a State which is the hot-bed of Brahminism should deliver his opinions on such matters in the free and outspoken manner he has done is a circumstance that should be carefully noted. The moral courage which prompts him to give expression to his liberal and almost Christian views in a purely orthodox State, is in itself worthy of the highest commendation. As a means to promote morality, the First Prince of Travancore suggests the formation of a Society, the members of which should subscribe to a series of articles of faith and adhere to them unswervingly. The rules of this institution to be strict and rigid in all respects, especially in regard to the morals of its members; the Society, as a whole, to possess the full freedom of reprehending any member for misconduct, and, if necessary, dismissing him from its body, *without being amenable to the general public*. The conditions which the Prince proposes for the Society indicate its nature. If I mistake not, it is to be a secret Society, a Freemasonry amongst the Hindoos; and the question is, whether such a thing is desirable under its existing outward circumstances? Would not a secret association, with its members mutually bound to the performance or non-performance of certain acts, go beyond its tether, or, in other words, try to secure more than the moral elevation of the Hindoos. A Society like that suggested would spread when once founded; and it may ultimately attain such power as to become a question whether it would be safe to allow it to exist. Undoubtedly, this view has not struck the mind of the First Prince; and we shall await and see what modifications, under such circumstance, he would propose for his Society, intended solely to procure the moral regeneration of his countrymen.

Closely following in the wake of this lecture, we have another on "Secondary Morals," as found amongst the Hindoos, by the same high personage. The Prince's second lecture may be taken as a continuation of the first. By "secondary morals," he means the manners, customs, usages, and etiquette of the people,—a subject on which volumes may be written. The mannerism of the Hindoo in Travancore is founded on the morals which exist in his midst; it is not pleasing to the stranger, because of its rudeness, resulting from the low standard of morality in the country. It is in some instances immoral and vulgar, as might be naturally expected. Two friends may meet and engage themselves in very loose conversation in the presence of the fair sex, and their code of etiquette would sanction it. As I have said, the mannerism of the Hindoos is an almost inexhaustible theme; but the First Prince has only touched upon a few of the peculiarities and customs of his countrymen; probably reserving the entire development of his subject for future occasions. The first point he takes up in his lecture on "secondary morals" is *punctuality*. Let us hear him awhile. He says—

"This *punctuality* occupies a place midway between primary morals or the great and sacred principles of human conduct and mere manners. While it does not concern our future existence, it is very material to our success in life and to the convenience and happiness of society. Unfortunately, in India this is very much disregarded. Indeed, so far as a purely native society goes, it is even considered a breach of manners to notice unpunctuality in a friend, except in large money dealings. I am afraid that a taint of this may be traced even in educated natives. I was myself connected with more than one reading club; and I had often to complain of the delays and irregularities in the circulation of papers. Books borrowed by some members used to be detained for months and for years, and sometimes lost. Whenever I took notice of these things, I could pretty well perceive a feeling which would have asserted itself more markedly, but for my position."

It is stated, and with truth, that there cannot be the shadow of an excuse for unpunctuality. If B borrows from A his umbrella, it is clearly his duty to return it after use; and not to lend it to C, who gives it to D., and who delivers it to E., as security for some money received. This is, according to the Prince, and according to every observer, how the fact stands in native society. Observe the concatenation of unpunctualities and irregularities! Rather than being allied to it, unpunctuality is the result of the "utter disregard of the value of time." We are led to suppose, by the first Prince of Travancore that a due regard of time is a *secondary moral*, "the necessity of preserving which the natives of India from the highest to the lowest do not fully appreciate. There is an account in the lecture of how an ivory carver took one full year to deliver to the Prince some ivory work he had ordered, at the request of a friend; and the lecturer has added that an acquaintance of his has informed him, that since arriving at Trevandrum, his "daily occupation has been to call upon one goldsmith to recover certain pieces of small jewelry work entrusted to the latter, and this he has been doing these two or three months, and may have to do as many more." From this point, that is the disregard of time, the First Prince of Travancore goes to that of order and method, and then to that of cleanliness. The natives of Travancore have apparently never learnt the advantage and utility of method in all things; and it has been left to their future Maharajah to tell them that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well; and that without order and method you cannot do a thing well. To an utilitarian, method need not be too strongly pointed out; but the utilitarianism of the Travancoreans is so cribbed and short-ranged, as the Prince tells us, that they have forgotten the benefit of order and proper arrangement of a thing. Cleanliness is another secondary moral, and, although the Hindoos are personally very clean, there is a great falling in respect of their surroundings. The fact is, while they perform ablutions twice a day, their houses and every thing therein are dirty; and they live amidst dirty surroundings. The Prince observes that "both decency and sanitary considerations alike call for urgent reform in these and kindred matters."

Then, the first Prince of Travancore dwells on the manners and etiquette of the Hindoos, such as are founded on fancies and national peculiarities. He gives a few instances of these, as compared with the manners of the European. This portion of the lecture is so interesting that I quote it entirely:—

"When a European, after a pretty long interval, sees the child of his friend he at once exclaims, 'What a fine boy! How fast has he grown!' Now, under the very same circumstances, a native would say, 'How thin and poorly the child has become! Was he ailing?' In truth, in neither instance had the child changed much for the better or for the worse. In both cases the visitors sincerely wish to please the parents; but the *modus operandi* of the one is diametrically opposed to that of the other. In the European, hope for the best predominates, but in the native caution against the worst equally reigns supreme; and the etiquette of each is founded upon his respective feeling. Again, among Europeans, such phrases as 'thank you,' 'much obliged to you,' 'at your service,' 'beg your pardon,' abound, and are freely used even on the most trifling occasions; but a native would stare in astonishment if a friend employed such words. On the contrary, it is considered a privilege of friendship to transgress even the legitimate bounds of freedom. For instance, a visitor *orders* the betel box of the visited, freely uses its contents, and sometimes the words which take the part of thanks are somewhat in the following strain:—'What a niggardly fellow art thou? Do you call this tobacco? Which bazaar have you swept for this?' Our custom, in this respect, appears at a disadvantage [illegible] but it is, in reality, founded upon that ideal friendship which eschews conventional bonds. A word now [illegible] the shoe and turban etiquette, which has [illegible] a feeling of alienation between [illegible]. The etiquette of the native is [illegible] cover the head when in [illegible] presence [illegible]; the European etiquette is exactly the reverse. [illegible] all reasonable men [illegible] be bound by that code [illegible] own society [illegible]. A European who [illegible] take off his [illegible] when he calls upon a native [illegible] than a native who does not take off his shoes. [illegible] principle seems to be ignored [illegible] half-Educated countrymen. I am [illegible] that the contact with European [illegible] in unqualified success so far as our manners are concerned. Perhaps you know the story current among us of the crow that attempted to study the [illegible], but lost its own and did not acquire [illegible]. I am afraid that the comportment of [illegible] youths would strongly suggest [illegible] with this crow."

[illegible] to state that the First Prince adheres [illegible] the Orientalism of "uncovering the [illegible]" but condemns the general manners and [illegible] of the Hindoos. [illegible] to the shoe question [illegible] that he puts it [illegible] form; for [illegible] native would consider [illegible] European [illegible] with his hat on [illegible] drawing-room, why should [illegible] native [illegible] when [illegible] another [illegible].

[illegible] and most important [illegible] which the Prince [illegible] upon in his lecture [illegible] secondary morals, is the position of the Hindoo women in Travancore. His [illegible] he follows:—"[illegible] custom presents [illegible] contrast [illegible] between [illegible] and Europe. [illegible] I advisedly [illegible] women have even greater [illegible] among Europeans. [illegible] when I say that in [illegible] marriages, the mother's choice is [illegible] and servility, to which [illegible] subjected, are simply an insult to civilization. It should be the steady endeavour of our educated countrymen [illegible] social equality." When such is the [illegible] Prince in Travancore on the [illegible] Hindoo women, and when he is earnestly [illegible] to raise their social position, [illegible] hope that all the good that is desirable would be [illegible] in this direction. As we have said, Travancore has a bright future before her, and, we hope, that a higher power would guide the first Prince of Travancore [illegible] the work he has commenced in the social and moral improvement of his countrymen, and in the prosperity of his country.

An American paper relates that the other day [illegible] drove into the City just as an undertaking [illegible] moving into an old church which had been [illegible] a shop. The old gentleman stood up in his [illegible] his mouth and eyes distended as the men silently [illegible] coffin after coffin into the church. At last he turned to his awe-stricken half and gasped: 'Sary, by golly, it's the cholera; let's git!' and they gitted.

BOMBA[illegible] ELPHINSTONE ESTATE v. MODY BAY.

On Monday afternoon, a special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Graham's Buildings, Fort, to discuss the relative merits of Mody Bay and Elphinstone Estate as a site for wet docks. There was a considerable attendance of members. Mr. Lord occupied the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Hall (Nicol and Co.), seconded by Mr. Bythell (Gaddum and Co.), the Austro-Hungarian Company were elected members of the Chamber.

The Chairman—Gentlemen,—You have been invited to meet together to-day for the purpose of again considering the question of a site for docks for Bombay. Though the question is an old one, it nevertheless comes before you now with a great deal of new light thrown upon it. Your Committee have considered the subject very closely since the Dock Committee's report, dated the 17th June last, was published. The members of your Committee have also visited the Mody Bay and Elphinstone properties in company with Mr. Ormiston, who very kindly spent an afternoon in going over the ground with us, and pointing out anything likely to assist us in coming to a conclusion upon the relative merits of the two sites. The history of the purchase of the Elphinstone property must be more or less familiar to you all as the matter came before the Chamber on the 5th June 1872. You will remember that the Government of India, after the estate became the property of the State, was very anxious that a dock should be placed there as soon as possible in order that the value of the purchase might be developed. The Government of Bombay took a different view of the matter, and in my opinion this view was the right one, as I shall endeavour to show. The result of the difference of opinion between the two Governments was a voluminous correspondence, from which it appeared that neither was inclined to surrender its respective views. The local Government threw out the suggestion to the Government of India that it would be well if the estimate which had been drawn up regarding the Elphinstone estate by Mr. Ormiston were thoroughly inquired into, and the Government of India at once agreed. It is evident from the Government of India's letter agreeing to the suggestion that the Bombay Government wished to have the investigation conducted by competent engineers who had had nothing to do with the question previously. The sixth paragraph of the latter says that the Governor-General will be satisfied with the report of the Port Trust Committee, as they had several competent engineers among their number. In the sixth paragraph of the Government of Bombay's reply to that letter it agreed that the engineers in the Port Trust referred to were quite competent to deal with the matter; and subsequently the Port Trustees appointed a Committee, consisting of Mr. LeMesurier (President), Colonel Ballard, Colonel Trevor, Captain Giles, and Mr. Mathews, which drew up a report dated the 17th June. That report stated that the Committee had considered Mr. Ormiston's scheme for a dock on the Elphinstone property, and that the result of their deliberations was [illegible] estimate, which [illegible] appeared to be reliable. With regard to another estimate which the Committee had asked Mr. Ormiston to supply for a dock on the Mody Bay site, the majority of the members arrived at the conclusion that instead of a dock on the Mody Bay site costing 128 lakhs, as Mr. Ormiston's estimate showed, the cost would not be more than 60 lakhs. Mr. LeMesurier, though he did not endorse these views, certainly did not say they were wrong, for in the 25th paragraph of the report he says he refrains from an expression of opinion as he is unable to satisfy himself at short notice as to the accuracy of these views. When that report was forwarded to the Government of Bombay a resolution upon it was written by the Secretary to the Public Works Department, who reviewed the modified figures of the Port Trust Committee. Not only did Colonel Kennedy think a dock might be put on the Mody Bay site for about 60 lakhs, but he actually reduced the estimate by about 18 lakhs more. Then the Port Trustees asked Mr. Ormiston to make a revised estimate, which he agreed to do. Accordingly, Mr. Ormiston drew up a memorandum dated the 5th Aug., in which he reviewed his previous figures as also the modified figures come to by the Dock Committee, and came to the conclusion that so far as he was able to judge, the amount the Government of India would require to furnish for the construction of the Mody Bay dock would be more than 100 lakhs. He also reviewed his former estimate regarding the proposed Elphinstone Estate dock and his figures were altered to 76 lakhs owing to some change of plans which the Trustees had adopted with regard to the approaches of the proposed channel. Mr. Ormiston had first of all considered that the entrance to the dock should be an eastern one across the tide. The Port Trustees thought that a south-eastern entrance would be better, as it would run more parallel with the tide and would be less likely to silt up. In this, I think the Port Trustees were perfectly right. I visited the Elphinstone property lately and on former occasions, and partly through this and from having been a yachting man here for a few years, I know something of the tides in the Bombay harbour. Mr. LeMesurier, Colonel Ballard, Captain Giles, and Mr. Kittredge were appointed a committee to consider this memorandum of the 8th August, and they showed that Mr. Ormiston in his revised estimate of the cost of the Elphinstone dock had omitted a very important item, for he had said nothing about a sum of ten lakhs that would be required to keep open the channel; so that the cost of the Elphinstone Estate dock should have been stated as 86 lakhs. This is a very important matter, and I think it is very strange that Mr. Ormiston made such an omission. With regard to the memorandum upon Mr. Ormiston's revised estimate the Trustees dismiss[illegible] a very little remark. They merely said that they had every confidence in the accuracy of the Mody Bay dock estimate "according to Mr. Ormiston's design"—a very important qualification, for the Trustees doubtless meant by it that any other engineer might come forward with another design which would be cheaper than Mr. Ormiston's—"but," the Trustees go on to say, "with regard to Mody Bay there are so many questions which in the opinion of the Committee require long and earnest consideration that they are not prepared to decide upon the fitness of Mr. Ormiston's scheme." Further on it became apparent that there was a slight difference of opinion between Mr. LeMesurier and Mr. Kittredge and the other members of the Committee. Mr. LeMesurier thought that the former Committee were scarcely justified in reducing Mr. Ormiston's estimate by 30 lakhs in the way they did. I agree with Mr. LeMesurier and Mr Kittredge in this matter. I think it is a wrong principle to credit the Mody Bay site with anticipated value of land to the amount of upwards of 80 lakhs unless a dock is actually there. No doubt by putting a dock on Mody Bay, land would be depreciated in value on the Elphinstone estate, while it would become valuable at Mody Bay. The same argument as to the value of land in the case of a dock being constructed holds equally good with the Elphinstone as well as the Mody Bay site, for we ought not to forget that we have spent upwards of 60 lakhs on reclamations in Mody Bay. I think that land on the Mody Bay estate is more valuable than land on the Elphinstone estate. At all events, I would sooner buy land there than at the Elphinstone estate, and I daresay that merchants who do foreign import and export trade will agree with me. I do not wish any gentleman here to suppose that I offer any decided opinion as regards the engineering part of this question, nor do I believe any other member of your Committee wishes to be understood as holding any decided opinion upon such a subject. Nevertheless, I wish to point out that a very great difference of opinion has arisen upon a most important part of the scheme, and when the question comes for decision before the Secretary of State I think it will be necessary that he should have the assistance of two of the most competent engineers at home to deal with the figures and arguments of the different Bombay engineers. There are engineers at home of great experience in dock constructing, whose opinion would be of the greatest value to Lord Salisbury. If necessary, let these gentlemen come out here for a few months and study the tides, plans, and other necessary particulars. What would it matter if we spent a lakh, or even two lakhs, provided that we got from these gentlemen an opinion that we know we could rely upon? If this course were adopted, I think that in another year from this date the question of docks ought to be settled one way or another. I shall now say a few words regarding the commercial part of the question, which is the most important of all. Our interests are, I may say, at stake, pending the answer which shall be given to the question whether Bombay's dock shall be placed at a long or a short distance from the centre of business—the Fort. It needs no demonstration to prove that the Elphinstone Estate is much further from the Fort than the Mody Bay. The matter stands thus. There are two sites belonging to the State, upon both of which a large amount of money has been spent, although certainly the greater amount has been laid out on the Elphinstone Estate. The Elphinstone property is a long distance from our present place of business. Any of the gentlemen here—and I see many around this table who are large importers—know very well how many disputes arise in the course of the delivery of goods. It is all very well for us to be told that warehouses will be built for us near the Elphinstone Dock, and that we may place our goods there, and do the same generally as we do at home, where delivery is taken by dock warrant. But it is needless to say that circumstances here are very different from those at home. In London, for instance, it does not matter whether you have docks close to your office or not, because there you can get brokers who will do all your work, and settle disputes for very little. We cannot get this done in Bombay for us. If a dispute arises as to the delivery of our goods, we must settle it ourselves, or through our European assistants; otherwise there will very likely be injustice done on one side or another. Therefore, gentlemen, it becomes almost necessary to us to have our goods carted to our own godowns. Let us look at the Colaba Company's godowns. They are not nearly so far away from the Fort as the Elphinstone Estate. Yet the proprietors can tell you that these godowns have had very little indeed placed in them for some years back. I have been offered godowns at Colaba to hold 1,200 packages for Rs. 50 a month, while in the Fort it is difficult to get even a godown to hold 600 packages for less than Rs. 100. If, therefore, warehouses were built at the Elphinstone Dock I am afraid they would not be used, because they would be too inconvenient for us. With regard to the Mody Bay site this argument would not hold good to the same extent as it does regarding the Elphinstone Estate, for it is much closer to our places of business and the old land-marks of the trade of Bombay. I am referring to the foreign import trade, which is a very important one to the Government of this country, as it derives from it a very large revenue. I say that all things considered, Mody Bay is the site we want for a dock. Of the two sites in dispute, Mody Bay, by being the more central, will run less risk of failing through the keen competition of native boats. Shipowners who are in the habit of sending vessels through the Suez Canal to Bombay and round the Cape would, I feel confident, prefer their ships to be taken into Mody Bay dock to having them taken into a dock at the other end of the harbour. Some time ago it was suggested that the Elphinstone Estate dock could not be healthy for seamen, but doctors have agreed that the site would be healthy. If that is true as regards the Elphinstone Estate, it must be still more true of the Mody Bay site, as the water is better there, and the situation is more open altogether. I think that if at this moment two docks were suddenly dropped down in Bombay by some miracle, one at Mody Bay and the other at the Elphinstone property, there could be no doubt as to which would be the more successful, for we would not wish our goods to be landed at a place inconveniently far from our offices. If a dock were placed at Mody Bay you would be able to separate the coasting trade from the foreign import trade to a very great extent, and this I consider would be an important advantage. Moreover, gentlemen, we must look to the interests of those who are concerned in the native trade. There is a good deal of truth in what was said in the petition which was lately presented to this Chamber by the native shippers, who contended that if a dock were made on the Elphinstone site, their trade would be seriously interfered with. That trade has been accommodated nearly in front of the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins for many years past, and I say it would be a great pity if putting docks at the Elphinstone site would drive that trade away, or injure it. My own deliberate opinion is that Mody Bay site offers you many commercial advantages over the Elphinstone Estate site, and I trust you will agree with me. It may be said, and I daresay has been said, that you need not bring up this matter again, as the Government of India feels so anxious to improve the Elphinstone Estate by putting a dock there that it will have its own way, and that if we do not agree to have a dock there we shall get no dock at all. I object altogether to that argument. The Elphinstone property was bought by the Government of India without the mercantile community, whose interests were really at stake, knowing anything at all about the matter, and I believe that if we come forward now and plainly state our views upon the subject, the Government of India will not carry out that selfish policy which has been attributed to them; moreover, we do not in the resolutions which are now before you, and which I am about to propose, say we must have a dock upon Mody Bay or we shall take none at all. We distinctly say that we wish the Secretary of State, after fully considering the Mody Bay and Elphinstone plans, to give instructions at once for the commencement of a dock "on whichever site may have been found most suitable." We shall lay our case forcibly, but still courteously, before Lord Salisbury, and I have no doubt that Bombay will not be deprived of her dock. At the same time, if the resolutions are carried, we shall recommend the Mody Bay site because of its great commercial advantages. Not unfrequently have the local and Supreme Governments consulted this Chamber upon matters of trade, and abided by our suggestions; and in recommending one dock or another, I am sure that our opinion will still carry with it a considerable amount of weight. With regard to the Bombay Government I may express my opinion that whatever mistake was made by it in Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's time by the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, it now has gone upon the right track in strongly advocating the building of a dock upon the Mody Bay site, and I think it behoves us to guard our interests by giving the Bombay Government every assistance we possibly can in this matter. As to the fourth resolution——

Mr. Hall (Nicol and Co.'s)—As the fourth resolution treats upon an entirely different question from the subjects of the previous three resolutions, I think, Mr. Chairman, if it is quite agreeable to you, that consideration of it may be allowed to stand over for the present.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I would very much prefer Mr. Hall's suggestion to be agreed to for the reason he gave, that the fourth resolution is quite different from its predecessors. I apprehend that nobody in this Chamber will disagree with that resolution, which is simply backing up the request which the Port Trustees have made to the Government of India. If we discuss it now, together with subjects upon which differences of opinion prevail, it will have the unfortunate effect of making it appear that we differ regarding a matter upon which we are all at one.

Mr. David Watson (of Watson, Bogle and Co.) differed with Mr. Bythell.

The Chairman thought the sense of the meeting ought to be taken on the point raised by Mr. Hall.

A vote was taken, when a majority decided that the fourth resolution should be considered along with the others, although it should be put to the vote separately.

The Chairman continued—With regard to the subject of the fourth resolution, I may make a remark or two. The weekly meeting of the Committee of this Chamber took place on the day after the Port Trustees' Finance Committee's letter appeared in the daily papers asking Government to resume possession of that portion of the landed foreshore which they did not want for actual dock purposes, and also asking that the bunders, which were free before the Bunder Act of 1870 came into force, should again be free. We desired to support the Trustees in these matters.

Mr. Watson—Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to what the Finance Committee ask and what we ask. The Trustees did not ask that the bunders should be given to the trade of Bombay free, while we do, and that is a very important difference. The Port Trustees have as yet given no indication of intending to give back the bunders free to the public.

The Chairman—It comes very nearly to the same thing, as the public must get the benefit of a change which does away with the Bunders Act. However, to return to the subject. Your Committee agreed to urge that as Government had purchased the Elphinstone property without consulting any body, such as this Chamber of Commerce, it was rather hard that the trade of the place should be saddled with the interest payable on the purchase money, and that so long as such a burden remained upon the port no improvement in the commerce of Bombay could be looked for. The suggestion made in the Government of India's letter reviewing the Annual Budget of the Trustees that the portion of the Elphinstone land estate which was such a burden upon the Trustees might be written off to a suspense account, and that no interest would be charged for it, but that if profits accrued from the dock hereafter they should go towards the payment of interest, was promptly opposed by the Trustees, who contended that any surplus fees which might accrue from the dock ought to go towards harbour improvements or the reduction of harbour rates. Your Committee cordially endorse that opinion, and I think it will be the duty of the Chamber to back up that opinion and the Port Trustees' present request with all our influence. To give you an opportunity of doing so was one of the reasons why this meeting was called to-day. As to the bunder fees, I think you are all aware of the injustice of the present system, which entitles an officer to charge a native bunder fees though that native tries to land a package on a part of the foreshore, say Back Bay, where no bunder exists—a state of things which is monstrous and iniquitous—and I think you will have no difficulty in agreeing to this fourth resolution. Having touched upon all the matters which I think ought to be fully and clearly laid before Lord Salisbury by this Chamber, I now beg to propose the following resolutions:—

"That the Committee of Management be empowered to address a memorial to the Secretary of State for India urging the immediate settlement of the long-standing question of wet docks for Bombay, and that, after fully considering the Mody Bay and Elphinstone plans, instructions be given to at once commence making a dock on whichever site may have been found most suitable."

"That while the members of the Chamber avoid expressing any decided opinion as to the engineering difficulties, and relative cost of either scheme, they would point out the many commercial advantages offered by Mody Bay over the Elphinstone Estate, the former being much more central and convenient for that portion of the sea-borne trade for which docks are specially wanted, consequently much less likely to suffer from competition with the present cargo boat system, and would not in any way interfere with the extensive and important country trade carried in native craft."

"That this Chamber, whilst aware that the Government of India naturally feels anxious to try to improve the value of the Elphinstone property, trusts that, in any decision arrived at, such a consideration will not be allowed to weigh against what is best for the mercantile interests of the port."

"That the Committee be authorised to memorialize the Government of India, or Secretary of State, to comply with the request of the Port Trustees in their letter, No. 773, dated 15th inst., to take back all the land not immediately required for docks or bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare again free all the bunders that were so before the passing of the Act of 1870; also to protest against surplus dock dues (in whatever way they may arise) being applied to any other purpose than dock or harbour improvements, or the reduction of the dues themselves."

Mr. J. A. Forbes—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Considering the length of time which has elapsed since this question of supplying the trade of Bombay with docks has been before us, and that nothing practical has yet been done in the matter, I think it must be satisfactory to all members of the mercantile community—in fact, to every person who is liable to have his goods either landed or shipped in this harbour under the present system—to see that the members of this Chamber are now about to make one more effort to induce Government to take some active steps to bring this question to a decision, and withdraw the Bombay docks from the limbo of discussions, references, committee meetings, and report writing, to which they have unfortunately been consigned for many years, and land them in the more bright and hopeful region of practical results and active progress. I myself, being strongly imbued with this feeling, have very much pleasure in seconding the Chairman's resolutions—resolutions which, I think, have been supported by arguments that must commend themselves to everyone who lends a little consideration to the subject. I am sure, these arguments are incontrovertible. I suppose there are very few members of the Chamber here present whose memory goes so far back as the time when the question of constructing docks for Bombay was first raised. At all events, I do not think it necessary to recall all the difficulties and delays which have occurred regarding this question, but I would just wish to point out that after all that has been said and done, we are now, I may say, pretty nearly in the position which we occupied when it was first started. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Hall.) We have now certain plain facts staring us in the face; yet these have stared the Bombay Government and the mercantile community in the face for many years. One of these facts is that docks are wanted. This fact is becoming more apparent every year. As our steamboat trade increases it must follow that the despatching and landing of cargo must become more and more important, and therefore it is that the necessity for having docks is becoming so apparent. The question has been raised whether these docks, when constructed, will be a burden to the Port Trustees or to Government, or a benefit to the community and at the same time a remunerative investment. On that point we have had innumerable statements, all pointing to profitable results. We have also before us the experience of every part of the world, where it appears that docks constructed upon sound principles and at a reasonable cost do pay very handsomely. We have, further, this fact before us, that public, or rather commercial, opinion in Bombay is so fully convinced that docks in this city must pay that we find private enterprise eager to supply the public wants. (Hear, hear.) One enterprising firm in Bombay has, in fact, taken advantage of the delays which have occurred on the part of the authorities here, and has started a private dock, and it appears certain that this private dock will be opened and ready for use before the public dock, which has been talked about for so many years, is even commenced. Again, we also see that the Colaba Company have been for some time past considering the advisability of throwing out a dock from their part of the foreshore, and I believe if it had not been for this bugbear of a Government Dock perpetually hovering over the enterprise of the city, the Colaba Company would ere this have completed the dock they contemplated—(a voice—"Question!")—and thus the requirements of Bombay trade would have been supplied. I think, therefore, that no one can now dispute that docks in Bombay are urgently wanted, and that there is every reason to believe if they were constructed at a reasonable expense, and on sound principles, they will prove remunerative. We have had numerous committees to consider where it would be best to place such docks. With one exception—the opinion we formed under the influence of perfectly extraneous circumstances from the mere question of the best site for the dock—we have always found the Mody Bay site named as the most suitable for the Government Dock in Bombay. Seeing all these facts point so clearly in one direction, it would, indeed, strike a stranger as most extraordinary if there were still delay in taking active steps in this matter. Unless one had studied the history of the question it would be difficult to account for our present backward position; but if he did this, he would very easily find the causes of the delay. I believe the great cause consists in this, that Government having been led, or misled, some years ago into the purchase of the Elphinstone property for the sum of £1,800,000, have felt themselves compelled to make every effort to enhance the value of their property. One of the many methods adopted towards the attainment of this rather difficult end was the proposal to construct the docks upon the Elphinstone Reclamation—a site which, I think I may safely say, was not in all other respects the most suitable for docks. This question was discussed in the Chamber of Commerce two years ago, and we came to the conclusion that as it was very important that docks should be taken in hand and constructed soon, we would not insist upon the selection of the very best site for docks, and would be satisfied with the assistance which Government was prepared to give for constructing docks upon the Elphinstone property. The mercantile community, represented by the Chamber, said in fact, "We shall not raise any obstruction to what has been proposed by Government; we want a dock as soon as possible, and if it suits Government best to put that dock upon the Elphinstone property, we are content, although we do not acquiesce in its being the best site if the engineering difficulties are set at rest." Although a decision was come to—and I think it must be admitted that the mercantile community made some concession upon that occasion—I know I myself hesitated very much as to whether it would not be wisest after all to stand out for the best site in the harbour—no active steps were taken upon it, notwithstanding one might have supposed that after the decision of the Chamber had been given in this way, the docks would forthwith be proceeded with. Although, however, we are still here without a single practical move having been made towards the construction of docks either on the Elphinstone property or anywhere else, I think the mercantile community ought to be highly satisfied with the manner in which the Chamber of Commerce at once stepped in and seized the present opportunity of re-opening the question. The opportunity is all the more favourable now that the Government of Bombay coincide with the view of the majority of the mercantile community regarding the best site for the Port Trust, or Government Dock in Bombay. In fact, the resolution of Government, dated 27th July last, and signed by Colonel Macdonald, is, I think, one of the most satisfactory documents that has ever been issued by the Government of Bombay on a matter relating to the commercial community. A fair and just view of the interests of all parties concerned is taken by the writer of that resolution. It seems to be no longer a consideration with Government that it possesses a property out of which it must screw so much revenue by laying down docks and levying bunder fees, and compelling trade to go to that property by every means in its power—a power which, great as it must be in the hands of a Government, might easily be exercised to the prejudice of private interests; on the contrary, the Government of Bombay has fully recognised all the interests which are at stake, and I must repeat that in that respect the resolution I am referring to is a most satisfactory one. There may be said to be four interests at stake. The first is the interest of the general mercantile community, who will find it to their advantage to have a dock constructed at Mody Bay, and the interest of the owners of shipping and of those connected with shipping—that is the interest of the general public. There is not much to say about this interest, for of course it must be clear, as regards owners and consignees of ships, that those vessels that are likely to use the dock should find it in a position where they will have little difficulty in entering it and where they will be as near as possible to the chief commercial part of the town. All these requirements will, I think, be fully met if the proposed dock is placed upon the Mody Bay site. The next interest concerned is that of the Bombay coasting trade. That interest has taken some steps to make its requirements known by memorialising Government and pointing out that from time immemorial it had been in the habit of bringing its goods to the Elphinstone and Musjid Bunders, and that coasting vessels lie off that part of the town, thereby coming as near as they can to where owners and native merchants reside and carry on their business, that is to say, near Doongree, Cooly Street and Chinch Bunder. The third interest concerned is that of owners of property in the Fort, Colaba, and the native town, to whom it must be a matter of importance that the dock should be placed as near as possible to where their warehouses and offices are situated. To construct docks two miles off would not, I think, be a particularly convenient arrangement for those who have offices in the southern part of the Fort, where the whole of the mercantile community have at present their offices and many of their warehouses. As the Port Trust and Government do not own foreshore property in Colaba, it is not to be expected that any special effort will be made to place a dock in that direction; but at the same time, a dock placed in Mody Bay would certainly be a considerable distance nearer Colaba property than one placed on the Elphinstone estate. The last interest concerned is that of the owners of the Elphinstone property itself. On this point, I will quote a paragraph or two from the Bombay Government's impartial resolution. At the beginning of it Government seem to set aside altogether that somewhat bold—perhaps some people might say wild—scheme of making an artificial channel across the tide in the mud bottom of the harbour and keeping it open at unknown expense. The resolution says—"It is undoubtedly matter of satisfaction to the Government to find both the professional Committee and the Trustees as a body admitting the propriety of abandoning that entrance to the dock which constituted, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, a serious objection to the original plan, and which led them to remonstrate against its premature adoption by the Government of India." Then in the fifth paragraph the resolution goes on to say—"There are, however, weighty considerations which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, render it his duty, even at this late hour, to pause before recommending to the Government of India the immediate construction of this dock, and to invite them to consider whether the interests of Bombay and of India will not be best promoted by a change of plan. The Dock Committee in the 21st, 22nd and 23rd paras. of their report expressed the following opinions:—

"21.—In the opinion of the majority of the Committee, it is to be regretted that the advantages of Mody Bay as a site for docks have not of late received the attention that ought to have been bestowed on the question before a final decision was arrived at.

"22.—Mody Bay was the site selected by the Committee of 1867, and the chief ground for setting aside their decision was the increased value which would accrue to the Elphinstone Estate by placing docks there, an argument which loses much of its force when it is remembered that the Port Trust and Government have a large unoccupied area at Mody Bay.

"23.—If the docks are placed at Mody Bay, the wharfage and anchorage of the immense coasting trade, which from time immemorial has centered at the Elphinstone Estate, are left undisturbed. The arrangement would be more convenient both to the foreign and coasting trade and would be preferred by the owners of property in the Fort, Colaba, and the native town."

Then the resolution goes on to say—"Taking all the circumstances, therefore, into consideration, His Excellency in Council feels it his duty to submit to the Government of India, that it is not yet too late to substitute Mody Bay for the Elphinstone Estate as the site of the dock, and that in the interest of the port such a substitution is really desirable." Of course this is only the opinion of the Bombay Government, and the matter still remains for the decision of the Secretary of State; but it is at least satisfactory that the local Government, having the best information before them, have now come to such a conclusion. (Mr. Forbes then made some remarks upon the question of the enhancement of the value of the Elphinstone property, and the opinions expressed thereon by Colonels Ballard and Hancock in their dissent, dated the 29th September 1873, and continued)—I think the views of these two gentlemen are worthy of careful consideration. It appears from what they say that all the more bulky and heavy articles of trade are now to a great extent brought to the Elphinstone and Musjid basins. Supposing these basins were converted into docks, I think it certainly becomes a matter of doubt whether the same amount of warehouse room would be required as there has been hitherto. It is extremely doubtful whether European merchants importing goods from Europe would leave them on the Elphinstone property. I think it much more likely that they would cart their goods, although perhaps with grumbling, to the same warehouses they have been using hitherto, and which, as the Chairman remarked, are so convenient to them in many respects. To my mind, looking at the question of docks irrespective of any extraneous circumstances, there cannot be a doubt that both as regards the interests of the native mercantile community and the interests of European merchants in Bombay, the Mody Bay site possesses many advantages over the Elphinstone property. With regard to the last paragraph in the resolutions now submitted to you I will say nothing except that I agree with all the Chairman has said on the subject.

Mr. Hall now proposed that the discussion should be adjourned.

A vote was taken on the proposition, which was strongly supported by Mr. Bythell; and after some discussion the meeting decided that the debate should be adjourned to Monday next.

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BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY witnessed the celebration of one of the grand annual Mahomedan festivals, and the Mahomedans assembled in large numbers last night at the different mosques for public worship.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, on view of the body of one Mansek Bhowne. Verdict—That death was caused by his having committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

BREACH OF TRUST.—One Gopal Hurry was yesterday sentenced at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for misappropriating a wooden cot, of the value of Rs 5 the property of a certain Jessoo Cowra.

THEFT.—One Buidoo Sewdeen reported to the police the loss of Rs. 1?0 in cash and a silver image. The informant suspects as the thief a certain Brindowen Kewrsing, who was a boarder of his, but had absconded since the loss of the property in question.

A BANK CLERK wishes us to call on Mr. Robertson and the Managers of the other Exchange Banks to grant the poor clerks four more holidays, say Jumma Ashtami, Gunputty, Maha Shivratri, and Ramanavmi. At the rate they are going on, they will have nothing but holidays soon.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Shaik Rayman Sulliman, a hack buggy owner, was charged with driving a horse which was lame and unfit for work. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

RAILWAY POLICE.—We learn that Mr. W. T. Curtis has been appointed to act for Mr. Samuel Smith, Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police, transferred to Tanna as Superintendent of the Tanna Jail. Mr. Noor Khan, a zealous police officer, has been appointed to act as chief constable, first grade, during Mr. Curtis's absence or until further orders.

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The new romantic drama entitled "Lungdedein," which was successfully produced on Saturday last, will be repeated to-night at the Grant Road Theatre by the members of the above Club, and will be followed by gymnastic feats and select Hindoostani songs by the actors. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

ASSAULT.—Goolam Hossein and Shaik Ismail were yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for having assaulted a certain Shaik Ebrahim with a bill-hook on the 7th of August last. The complainant had received a severe wound on the knee from the first prisoner, and the matter had been adjourned, pending the recovery of the former. Upon the conclusion of the evidence his Worship remarked that there was no doubt that the first prisoner had inflicted the wound upon the prosecutor which was sufficiently serious to have laid him up in hospital for a whole month. Had, however, the first prisoner merely used his hands, the Court might have been induced to pass it over. There was no doubt, his Worship continued, that a scuffle did really take place and the second defendant had, perhaps unnecessarily, interfered. Under the circumstances the first prisoner was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second warned and discharged.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital on Monday evening last, on view of the body of one Catherine Gallagher, a girl of 19 years of age, and lately an inmate of the Pensioners' Home, where she had been living with her mother, Anne Gallagher. The latter deposed that on Thursday last, the 27th August, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon she and the deceased were sitting in one of their rooms, when the latter suddenly got up and went into the kitchen. A few minutes after she ran out shrieking, and witness noticed that her dress was on fire. The mother immediately raised an alarm, and, taking up some water at the same time, threw it over the deceased and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The apothecary attached to the Home was immediately sent for, and he prescribed medicine which was applied to the burns. Deceased was subsequently carried to the J. J. Hospital where she expired on the morning of Monday last. Upon the evidence the jury returned a verdict that death was caused from exhaustion, the result of injuries sustained by the deceased having been accidentally burned.

THEFT.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, two Hindoo lads, Gopal Valjee and Pranjeewan Kasavjee, were charged, at the instance of one Bhimjee Valjee, the brother of the first defendant, the former with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 574, and the second defendant with having received the stolen property with a guilty knowledge. Both prisoners admitted the charge, and the prosecutor begged that the Court in disposing of the case would be as lenient as possible, and accordingly decreased the value of the property to Rs. 53, in order to enable the magistrate to deal summarily with the case. His Worship observed, that in consideration of the age of the prisoners, he had acceded to the request of the prosecutor, and was willing to deal summarily with the case. The prisoners had been guilty of an offence which was punishable with imprisonment for many years. As it was, however, his Worship had determined to send them to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of 3 years, where he had no doubt they would be taught some useful trade, and at the expiration of that time became useful and honourable members of society. The prisoners were accordingly sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for a term of 3 years.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

From A. J. DUNLOP, ESQ., Assistant Commissioner in charge Cotton Statistics, Central Provinces and Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dated Budnaira, 7th September.

SIR,—Since the date of my last report, the general features of the weather in the cotton-growing districts have been warmth and sunshine in Berar and the Hingunghaut country, and damp and cloudy weather in the other districts of the Central Provinces.

The wish in Berar has lately been for rain, and, in the Central Provinces, for sunshine, and both provinces seem to be getting what they required.

The weather changed here on the 5th, and rain is now falling. I trust that the change is general in all the districts, and I have no doubt that it is, or soon will be. In the Central Provinces, on the other hand, the past week has generally been fine, and the district reports show that the sunshine has been very beneficial to the growing crops.

This is a critical time for the cotton crops: so far all is well. In fact, the generality of the fields are in excellent condition and better than they were last year, but much depends on the weather we have during the next four weeks. A fair quantity of rain is now required to bring on the plants, which in the early sown fields are flowering freely.

I will keep you informed weekly of the prospects of our crops.—I have, &c.,

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Comr. in charge Cotton Statistics.

THE INCREASE OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

BOMBAY, 4th Sept. 1874.

From the Municipal Commissioner, to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.

SIR,—With reference to my letter to Government, No. 3871, dated 27th July 1874, on the subject of the immediate increase in the Bombay Police which had been ordered by Government, in their letters No. 1939, dated 15th July 1874, Judicial Department and No. 2085, dated 24th July 1874, General Department, I have the honour to state that I received a reply intimating that I was to take no further action in the matter pending the receipt of amended resolutions which would be issued. These resolutions I received last evening, and beg to forward at once, with a request that they may be considered at the special general meeting of the Corporation already fixed to take place on the 12th instant.

2. A reference to the orders which have been now issued will show, that the increased cost of the Police from 1st January 1875 will be Rs. 1,519 a month, or Rs. 18,228 per annum. I have no doubt that the increase of the European establishment and mounted Native Police will be very advantageous; and having as a Special Justice of the Peace during the late disturbances, and as Magistrate of Surat during the Income tax riot in 1860, at that place, and as a spectator of the Broach riots in 1857, and of the Bombay riots in 1851, had many opportunities of observing the working of Police arrangements, I have no hesitation in saying that the alterations in the Force now submitted for the consideration of the Corporation, are just what I should myself have recommended.

3. I still maintain the opinion previously expressed that it is very hard that Bombay should be the only city in British India which pays for the whole of its Police Force; and I am confident that Government will do its utmost to bring this anomalous state of things to an end. In the meantime, it is but right that I should state that the law is quite clear on the subject. Sections 86 and 187 of Act III. of 1872, give the Government of Bombay power to require the Municipal Corporation to defray "the whole or a proportion of the charges of every description of the Police;" and though Government are legally bound to consider the representations of the Corporation before issuing orders on the subject of the Police Force, they are in no way bound to act on those representations. Before, however, the strength of the Police in the Presidency Towns can be increased, the sanction of the Government of India appears, under Section 7 of Act XIII. of 1856, to be necessary.

4. As regards ways and means, it is but fair that I should state that I shall have no difficulty in providing in my Budget of 1875 for the additional expenditure.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1874.
To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of Government communications—letter No. 4865, dated the 29th July 1874, (Judicial Department); memo. No. 2306, dated the 10th August 1874, (General Department)—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward you a copy of a Resolution that has been passed in the Judicial Department, relative to a proposed increase in the Police Force of the City of Bombay. I am to request that you will cause it to be laid before the Municipal Corporation, and that you will move that body to favour Government with any remarks or representations on the proposals therein contained which they may think it desirable to record.

2. I am to explain that the Government was naturally led by the disturbances which took place in February last to consider in what respects the organization of the Bombay Police stood in need of improvement. Great pains have been taken to ascertain the points in which that organization might be considered defective, and the changes which are embodied in the Resolution I forward are the result of a careful examination of the various reports of the Commissioner of Police. It may be known to the Corporation that the late Mr. Cannon, the Senior Magistrate of Police, in his Report on the Crime of the Island for 1873, written on the 24th February 1874, expressed his opinion that the Police Force was quite undermanned, as recent events had shown; and the Secretary of State has, in a recent despatch, desired particular attention to that expression of opinion. Under these circumstances His Excellency in Council trusts that the Corporation will view the present proposals with approbation.

3. His Excellency in Council trusts that the Corporation will give this matter their early consideration, in order that the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals that may finally be adopted may be solicited.

4. On the subject of providing quarters or lines for the Police, I am directed to state that a further communication will be made to the Corporation before long. This is a measure which was a few years ago discussed between the Government and the Municipal Commissioner, and which it is believed can be so arranged as to be really economical. I may add, however, that the Municipal Budget arrangements for 1875 can be safely matured without reference to this subject.—I have, &c.

J. MONTEATH,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

[The Resolution referred to in Mr. Monteath's letter has already been published.]

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

MAHOMED CASSUM BIN HAJEE ABDOOLA V. ABDOOL KHULLIE BIN HAJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendant, applied for a postponement for three months.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, opposed the application on grounds stated in an affidavit, to the effect that the defendant had absconded and by obtaining a postponement intended to make away with his property. If the money was brought into Court, the learned counsel would agree to a postponement being granted.

Certain proceedings between the parties are pending before the Judge in Chambers, and his Lordship postponed the case for a week pending the result thereof.

DHONKA BHUGGA AND ANOTHER V. RAMCHUNDER NARAYEN.

The parties appeared in person. The plaintiff had collected a number of small promissory notes passed by the defendant, whom he now sued to recover Rs. 1,140. The interest agreed upon in the notes was 24 per cent. per annum. Defendant admitted the debt, but asked for time to pay. His Lordship remarked that, in consideration of the exorbitant rate of interest charged, he would give no interest from the filing of the plaint. Some days would elapse before the decree could be sealed, and the defendant was left in the meantime to make any arrangement for the payment of the debt he thought proper to make. The court then gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,140 with costs, but without any interest.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. H. L. C. SEITZ.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs, who brought this suit to recover calls due on shares. Defendant appeared in person, and, in admitting the claim, produced his schedule. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,906 with interest at 6 per cent. from 24th October 1870 up to date, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment until payment.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff. Ally Mahomed bin Mahomed Ally v. Alla Akbar bin Hajee Mahomed. Peter Ewart and others v. Valla Laljee. The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DINSHAW NOWROJEE COACHMAN.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the defendant.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,200 in respect of calls. For the defendant it was denied that he was the person whose name appeared in the list of contributories.

Witnesses for the plaintiffs were called on Tuesday the 1st inst. and yesterday to prove that defendant was the contributory from whom the sum claimed was due.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in addressing the court for the defendant, said he had not known a case to break down more signally than this had done. There was no evidence whatever of his client's identity. Mr. Starling in his opening address said he had no direct evidence, but that by indirect evidence he could prove conclusively that the defendant was the person who had been placed in the list of contributories as Dinshaw Nowrojee; that he was in the employ of one Muncherjee Dadabhoy at the time he received the shares, and that Muncherjee had paid the deposit on his (Dinshaw's) account. Muncherjee in the witness-box swore that Dinshaw was never in his employ, and that he never had any share transactions with him. Mr. Starling had said he would prove that Rs. 800 were paid as deposit on behalf of Dinshaw Nowrojee, but no evidence whatever had been called to show that Rs. 800 had been paid on behalf of defendant or of any other Dinshaw Nowrojee. The case had completely broken down.

His Lordship put it to Mr. Starling whether he did not think it would be a waste of time to proceed any further with the case.

Mr. Starling said the agent to the liquidators had no discretion: he had simply to carry out the decree of the Court of Chancery.

His Lordship said he really thought he must stop the case. The defendant's identity was not proved at all, and he must give a judgment for him with costs.

Judgment was accordingly entered in favour of defendant with costs.

INDIAN NEWS.

ACCIDENTS IN MADRAS ROADS.—Three boats were smashed to pieces in the surf on Friday morning. Two were laden with cotton bales which all came ashore in due course. The other contained half a dozen sheep which were being landed from one of the country vessels. They, like the boatmen, managed to get ashore.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE MEARES MEMORIAL.—We have been requested to state that all who desire to add their signatures to those already collected, can do so at the Office of Mr. N. P. Pogose, whence slips have been in circulation. These were purposely not sent to the Official community of Dacca, because it was not known how they might be received. We have been specially asked to mention that signatures from officials and all such as have not already signed will be received with equal readiness, as from others, should any desire to sign the memorial. The lists received from Messrs. Chauntrell Knowles and Roberts will be returned by to-morrow evening's post, so no time should be lost by those desirous of signing.—*Bengal Times.*

MRS. JAS. KEEZER of Contocook, N. H., undertook to hang herself, but will recover because she used an elastic cord.

MOSQUITOES are described in a certain part of Minnesota as "thicker than the surrounding foliage, with wings like Apollyon's, a beak like an Artesian augur, and a voice like the sound of many waters."

MR. THOMAS CHEVIER of Twiggs County, Ga., aged 60, being a very methodical man and feeling that the day of his departure was at hand, went to an undertaker's shop and bought a beautiful coffin. Then he provided himself with a burial suit, and attended to the purchase of a lovely monument. Then he went home and died peacefully, with the consoling consciousness that in the post-mortem arrangements there would be nothing contrary to his personal tastes.

MISS IDA GLENWOOD (pretty name!) delivered a lecture at Owosso, Mich., last week, on Tobacco (pretty subject!). She was very severe upon the votaries of the Indian weed, and advised young ladies to be cold and obdurate to all smokers. At the same time there was something doubtful about the method which she recommended them to pursue, which was to "go to the fellows" and take a sniff of their breath, and thus settle the fact of the demoralizing indulgence. Many fair enthusiasts got more during this ordeal than they bargained for they must blame Miss Ida Glenwood.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MILLENARY FESTIVAL IN ICELAND.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

WE publish below an extract from a letter from a correspondent who has been visiting Iceland in order to be present at the Millenary festival which has lately taken place there.

It would perhaps be well to explain that though the precise date of the discovery of Iceland is not known, the earliest record of any one visiting the Island is that relating to the wreck of Norwegian pirate named Naddodr in A. D. 860. Later on Svarfarson, a Swede, made further discoveries in connection with the Island; but finding the soil inhospitable he left it. A third visitor was one Flori, *also* a pirate, who attempted to form a settlement there, but he soon gave up the attempt. In the time of Harold Harfager in A. D. 874, a body of exiles under Ingolf emigrated to what was then looked upon as an almost barren Island, preferring the chance of liberty in the strange land and the discomforts of it, to the tyranny they were subjected to in their native country.

The Government of Iceland is now confided to an Officer of the Danish Government, who his termed a Stiftamtsmand, and under him are four provincial governors who are called Amtmen.

The festivities are to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of the occupation of the Island, and the King of Denmark has promised the Island a new constitution which came into force on the 1st July last.

REYKJAWIK, ICELAND, JULY 23, 1874.

The King of Denmark with a small suite is expected at Reykjawik between the 29th and 31st July, when, the local notables are to meet him at the landing place and conduct him through a triumphal arch, the boughs for which will probably be obtained with some difficulty, to the Governor's house. The State reception and public dinners will take place at the College (in connection with which an Englishman some time ago founded a Library-building which is now well-stocked with valuable books). He will then, with a large following, proceed to the "Geysers" and return to Thingvalla on the 7th August, where as many as 10,000 Icelanders are expected from all parts of the country, and where the bestowal of the new Constitution, which takes effect from the 1st instant, will be celebrated with the usual rejoicings, to which national sports, such as Iceland horse-racing and boxing, will be added. Whilst at Reykjawik, the King will assist at a solemn service in the Cathedral (where Thorwaldsen's tablet is placed) and the Icelanders will attend it in their national dress. A hymn has been composed for the occasion, as well as various other poetic effusions, which will be sung and recited. Mr. Hyaltalin of Edinburgh has published a pamphlet in English on the Anniversary, calling on the Icelanders to develope the resources of the country.

On the King's return to Reykjawik from Thingvalla, a ball will be given at the College, after which he will take his departure for Copenhagen, when, it is hoped, arrangements will be made for a regular postal service with Denmark and letters be forwarded by the regular Mail by September.

The Prussian frigate Nisbe is cruising in front of the Reykjawik harbour. The French gunboat L'Indre had been there for some time, as well as the Danish gunboat Falla. The Russian and American men of war as well as several yachts, &c., from England are daily expected, as well as a large influx of visitors, in anticipation of whose arrival prices have already [illegible] 200 per cent. though they are still within the reach of Englishmen of moderate incomes.

ROUND ABOUT FRANCE.

HOLIDAY TIME.

THE prorogation of the Assembly and the breaking up of all the schools fall in the same week this year, so that at the present writing most decent Parisians are in the throes of packing. Already the Chamber has closed its doors. Charwomen have taken possession of the tribune where M. Gambetta has thundered and M. de Broglie spilt straws; long-suffering M. Dupeyre, the Chief of the reporting staff, is going to have a spell of rest without being haunted by the wrath of honourable but sensitive members, whose speeches he has wound up with a curt *très bien*, instead of with the flattering *applaudissements sur un grand nombre de bancs*; and N. Questor Baze is adding up the accounts of the House, and computing, with a dismay which will twinge his economical soul, that the monthly five francs paid by each deputy towards the refreshment fund fail to defray anything like the quantity of cooling drinks consumed during the dog-days. Meanwhile Versailles has donned its most familiar aspect of a deserted city. Its broad, grey streets are unswept by the broughams of Ministers or the barouches of ambassadresses; and its cabmen, never a very accommodating race in session time, will resign themselves to driving the strangers to Satory Camp or Trianon on easy terms. Moreover, that [illegible] Hotel des Reservoirs, [illegible] white and gold dining room [illegible] house would be empty; and even place-hunters are scarce, for during August high dignitaries can only be approached with caution, and at watering-places, lest they snarl. Indeed, so well understood is it that August must be a month of meditation and repose all round, that M. Cham's faithful pencil will probably sketch us in next Sunday's *Charivari*, Marshal MacMahon and his Cabinet watching the last trainful of deputies and suitors steam out of the Right-Bank station, and chorusing after them: "*Enfin!*"

And *enfin* is the word which best caps the occasion, for when a Parliament has held 138 public sittings, talked and voted on 1,414 Bills or motions, taken into consideration 98? petitions, upset one Ministry, disorganized two others, saddled itself with a master, and proved conclusively that it has no strength for anything else, it has surely earned the right to walk off and enjoy itself. But the deputies will scarcely be quit of Paris till the end of the week, for most of them being family men have to attend one or other of those numerous prize distributions which begin with a Latin oration, and are continued amid music, shrill cheering, and transfers of well-bound books to the greater glory of industrious boyhood. These distributions will keep the lycees and private schools lively till next Monday, and they are chiefly valuable as bringing parents together who would not otherwise meet. For, in a country where five men taken at hazard will generally find on comparing notes that they have the worst opinion of each other's political principles, it is pleasant enough to see Royalists and Republicans seated side by side, and melting for a few hours into a quasi-harmony under the influence of their sons' small triumphs. Nor must it be forgotten that the Latin speeches above-mentioned always contain some feeling allusions to the desirability of concord between parties, so that the parents may profit by the homily as well as the boys—if they care to. It is a professor in a stuff gown and a cambric fall who delivers the homily. To his right rises a platform adorned with a table-load of prize books and an assortment of distinguished company, many of them in golden swallow-tails. The boys and their friends are massed in the body of the hall, and the ceremonial to be gone through for their improvement never varies. First, the Professor's Latin harangue on the topics of the day (treated from a Conservative point of view) a good hour; then the most prominent guest among the company on the platform, commonly a Minister or an Academical rector, stands up to unbosom himself, also from the Conservative point of view, but in French. This prominent guest never fails to point out that disloyalty being the perdition of nations, [illegible] should apply themselves to venerate the Governments under which they live; and, the better to assist them in the endeavour, he hints that all Governments excepting the particular one which he has the honour to serve are unworthy of any confidence. This useful lesson concluded, amid great applause, it is the boys and the brass band stationed some where behind a curtain who become the actors. Each prize boy, as his name is called, struts down the hall to a tune from the *Fille de Madame Angot*, runs up the steps of the platform, receives a kiss on both cheeks from the prominent guest, and has a crown of laurels planted on his head. At the same time the P.G. points blandly to a pile of books tied together with pink ribbon, and the boy, having blushingly collared them, descends from the platform, looking a trifle inebriate, may be, when his crown has not been set on quite straight. But never mind that; he has a right to look inebriate, for his mother, with the honest demonstrativeness of French ladies, is weeping aloud in sight of the public, and from that hour, too, the boy is free of work for six weeks, his holidays having commenced.

Here, however, we reach a subject which has given anxiety to many a French father for the past month, and which cannot be accosted in any spirit of levity—namely, what shall be done with a French boy during the months of August and September? Provide a small Englishman with a cricket-field or a boat and you may pretty well leave him to his own resources; but a French boy requires very different entertainment. Usually a pale, lanky lad in a long, black tunic with brass buttons, and pantaloons too short for him, he has no taste for athletics, for he has been pent up in a barrack like school, with a dusty yard for sole recreation-ground, and has learned nothing there but "prisoners' base," which he thinks slow—as it truly is. To him the holidays are a season for illicit pursuits. He looks to smoking sigarettes on the sly, lying long abed of a morning, extracting "tips" from his father's friends, and spending the money in the purchase of objectionable publications. He knows a great deal too much about the popular literature of his country, the plot of Palais Royal plays, and the homes of leading actresses. In most cases he has a *correspondant*—that is an uncle or family friend—who takes him out from Parisian *lycée* on Saturdays and Sundays, and conducts him to theatre, with this result, that the boy returns to school with numbers of the *Vie Parisienne* or the *Journal Amusant* smuggled under his waistcoat, and with frivolous talk enough to excite the fancies of himself and comrades for the remainder of the week. He has no affection for his school or respect for his masters, but alludes to it and them with a hatred wholly contemptuous. The masters are not gentlemen, but starved *Pions*, who spy upon him and ransack his desk for contraband articles in order that they may appropriate them; the school is no place of learning at all, but a shabby speculation for the sale of tough boiled beef and butterless beans. Nourished in these ideas towards his tutors and his lycee, it is not astonishing that the French boy should grow up to feel little reverence for his relatives; and, being a waggish young fellow at bottom, there are few things which please him more than to run tilt at his father on political questions. His mother—who, after the wont of French mothers, always spoils him—is sure to regard it as a sign of precocious genius if Young Hopeful declares at the table of his Conservative father, and in the hearing of influential visitors, that Robespierre was a great man, though misunderstood; but the father is apt to view the thing differently. As a rule, he very soon wearies of his son's company; and after trying pretty unsuccessfully to inculcate upon him reticence in language and healthy views as to the employment of time, finds himself towards the end of the first week glancing frequently at the almanac to see when the holidays will end. French boys begin to be appreciated by their fathers towards the age of eighteen, at which time the necessity of levying supplies makes them outwardly reverential; but until eighteen they are classed among the trials of this life, and the terms *gamin, galopin, moutard,* and *potache* speak to the widespread aversion which they inspire.

Perhaps the French boy of eighteen is nowhere seen to such advantage as at St. Cyr, for although that famous school can scarcely be commended for the military education it gives, it turns out French gentlemen in the best sense of that term. Go to St. Cyr, for instance, on breaking-up day, and there, if you love the society of deputies, you will find as many as heart can desire, for full half the members of the Assembly have either a son, nephew, or cousin training for the army. We are not concerned with the distribution of prizes at St. Cyr, for the ceremony there is the same as elsewhere, barring the Latin speech and substituting swords, field-glasses, and revolvers for books and laurel crowns. But how help admiring the jaunty elegance of the young student who mounts guard at the school gate in his neat uniform of black with blue facings, scarlet trousers, and leather shako with red, white, and azure cock feathers streaming? He looks a promising young soldier, and so do the half-dozen others lounging outside the guard-room, one of whom composedly steps out to be your guide and lead you over the building. First we come to a ground-floor room where the names of all the generals who have been trained in the school are inscribed in letters of gold, and the young St. Cyrian does not forget to mention that this college has produced many more generals than the learned Polytechnique, which seems unaccountable. From this sacred parlour we step out into a drill-yard, now overrun with visitors, and inspect a refectory and class-rooms where "old boys" are complacently pointing out the places in which they sat in bygone days, when no Frenchman feared Prussia; and thence we ascend to the dormitories, as Spartan in their ordinance as soldiers' barrack rooms. The walls of these dormitories are whitewashed; there are no carpets in them; the floors are scoured by the students themselves, and on this occasion the iron cots are stripped of all their sheets and blankets, it being the custom at St. Cyr to put the bedding into store on the last day of term, and to sleep the last night in one's cloak. But the night will not be the less pleasant for all that, for half the students in the school have just received their commissions, and all of them will lie down under the exciting impression of the grand *retraite aux flambeaux*, and the subsequent was sailing over punch bowls, which fitly ushers in the holidays. It is a right inspiriting sight this *retraite*, or march of the four hundred admirably-drilled students, with bands and lighted torches, under the eyes of the general in command, his staff, and as many visitors as the great yard will hold. But, alas! why should politics so soon come to mar the union of the young fellows who step so bravely together, and have been roughing it in company like friends? Judging by the talk of their fathers, most of those young St. Cyrians, who belong to all parties, will [illegible]

[illegible]

COLORADO is a fine place for speculations. A pauper recently escaped from the poorhouse there and made $1,300 in land speculations before he could be recaptured.

THE editor of *The Paducah Kentuckian* having accepted a nomination for the office of coroner, says that many years' experience within the precincts of Cairo renders him an excellent judge of a dead man.

NOTICES.

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Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
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Madras Railway.
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